

1 Lawrence D. Rosenberg
2 (*pro hac vice application to be filed*)
JONES DAY
3 51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001.2113
Telephone: +1.202.879.3939
4 Facsimile: +1.202.626.1700
ldrosenberg@jonesday.com
5

6 Christine E. Cheung (Cal. Bar No. 335629)
JONES DAY
7 555 South Flower Street
Fiftieth Floor
8 Los Angeles, CA 90071.2452
Telephone: +1.213.489.3939
9 Facsimile: +1.213.243.2539
cecheung@jonesday.com
10

11 Attorneys for Petitioner
Lufthansa Technik AG

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
13 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
14

15 In the Matter of the Application of
16 LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,
Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28
17 U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,
Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
18 Procedure, of Respondent Thales
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign
Proceedings
19

Case No.

APPLICATION FOR DISCOVERY
IN AID OF FOREIGN LITIGATION
PURSUANT TO 28 U.S.C. § 1782

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

21
22 Petitioner Lufthansa Technik AG (“Lufthansa”) makes this application for an
23 order pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782 authorizing its attorneys to issue subpoenas
24 pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 upon Thales Avionics, Inc.
25 (“Thales”) to produce documents and to provide testimony pursuant to Federal Rule
26 of Civil Procedure 30, for use in currently pending patent infringement proceedings
27 in Germany and the United Kingdom. In the proceedings, Lufthansa demonstrated
28 that Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems (“AES”) infringed Lufthansa’s

1 European Patent No. EP 881 145 B1 (“EP’ 145 Patent) by selling 110V in-seat
2 power systems, called “EmPower,” for installation in commercial aircraft. Part of
3 the patent infringement includes AES’s sales of its system for incorporation in
4 Thales’s in-flight entertainment (“IFE”) units that Thales sells to airlines
5 worldwide. The German and UK actions remain pending for Lufthansa to submit
6 evidence and accountings for damages based on sales by AES and its customers.

7 This is Lufthansa’s second action under 28 U.S.C. § 1782 to obtain discovery
8 from Thales in connection with these foreign proceedings against AES. In the first
9 action (Case No. 8:19-mc-00016-UA-KES) (“First § 1782 Action”), Thales had
10 produced contracts between Thales and AES and also spreadsheets regarding
11 purchases and sales of parts AES had supplied to Thales (“AES Components”).
12 This present action pertains to new information Thales disclosed in a letter to AES
13 in June 2022, which AES later produced to Lufthansa as required by the court in the
14 German action. The letter indicates that Thales supplied components to its
15 downstream customers that were incorporated with AES Components, resulting in
16 an infringing system referred to as an “In-Seat-Power-System.” These Thales
17 Components and their integration with AES Components to create the In-Seat-
18 Power-System are relevant to Lufthansa’s accounting for damages, and so
19 Lufthansa is now seeking additional data from Thales to be used in the German and
20 UK actions.

21 JURISDICTION

22 1. This Court has jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 as it arises
23 under federal law, specifically 28 U.S.C. § 1782. *See United Co. Rusal PLC v.*
24 *Trafigura A.G.*, No. 3:11mc17 (SRU), 2011 WL 1045532 (D. Conn. Mar. 16,
25 2011).

26 BACKGROUND REGARDING FOREIGN PROCEEDINGS

27 A. THE PENDING GERMAN ACTIONS

28 2. On December 29, 2010, Lufthansa initiated an action in a district court

1 in Mannheim, Germany (the “Mannheim Court”) against Astronics Advanced
2 Electronic Systems (“AES”) for infringement of Lufthansa’s European Patent
3 No. EP 881 145, validated in Germany as DE 598 10 238. (Jaekel Decl. ¶ 22.)

4 3. By that civil action, Lufthansa sought an injunction to stop further
5 harm from AES’s infringement and to obtain damages for AES’s past infringement.
6 (*Id.*)

7 4. On February 6, 2015, the Mannheim Court held that AES had
8 infringed the EP 145 Patent through direct shipments of In-Seat-Power-Systems to
9 Germany. (*Id.* ¶ 22.) On November 14, 2016, the Karlsruhe Higher Regional
10 Court of Germany affirmed this decision. (*Id.*) In March 2019, the German Federal
11 Supreme Court dismissed AES’s appeal by holding that Lufthansa is entitled to ask
12 for any and all damages incurred by AES’s infringement through direct shipments
13 of In-Seat-Power-Systems to Germany as far back as December 26, 2003. On July
14 26, 2017, Lufthansa filed an action for its damages on the basis of AES’s
15 accounting. The Mannheim District Court granted Lufthansa damages on December
16 6, 2019. Lufthansa enforced the judgement against AES. That judgment is on
17 appeal before the Karlsruhe Court of Appeals (*Id.* ¶¶ 26–27).

18 5. On December 29, 2017, Lufthansa filed another action against AES
19 claiming damages because AES infringed Lufthansa’s patent by supplying
20 infringing systems to customers outside of Germany, like Thales, while knowing
21 that these systems would eventually be sold by AES’s downstream customers in
22 Germany (indirect shipments). In a December 6, 2019 judgment, the Mannheim
23 District Court granted Lufthansa’s claims for damages and accounting concerning
24 AES’s indirect shipments and AES’s contributory infringement by supplying parts
25 of its system to directly and indirectly to Germany. In addition, the court granted
26 Lufthansa’s request for an affirmation because the court suspected AES’s German
27 accounting to be incorrect and incomplete. In its appeal, AES asserted that it has no
28 knowledge that its customers and further downstream customers would (i) supply

1 its parts to Germany or (ii) combine the parts as an infringing system in Germany.
2 (*Id.* ¶¶ 32–34). Lufthansa relies on claims for damages based on joint liability
3 because AES collaborated with its downstream customers to commit patent
4 infringement in Germany. This includes damages claims against AES for
5 collaborating with Thales, such as by participating in system planning coordination
6 meetings with customers, the aircraft manufactures and seat vendors to plan the
7 installation and configuration of the infringing system in Germany (*Id.* ¶ 36).

8 6. In an appeal by AES of an order issuing the maximum fine allowable
9 under German law for a second time, the Karlsruhe Court of Appeals confirmed
10 that “If an entire system is the subject-matter, then, in addition to the parts
11 mentioned in the patent claim, all other components indispensable for the proper
12 functioning as well as all further elements belonging to the product put on the
13 market are to be included” (*Id.* ¶ 37).

14 7. Because Lufthansa previously had been unaware that Thales
15 Components are integrated with AES Components, Lufthansa sought discovery
16 only regarding damages for infringing sales resulting from the supply of AES
17 Components in actions under 28 U.S.C. § 1782, against AES in the Western
18 District of Washington (Case No. 2:17-cv-1453-JCC), and against Thales in the
19 First § 1782 Action. Now that Thales disclosed in its June 1, 2022 letter that Thales
20 Components are part of the infringing system or sold with an infringing In-Seat-
21 Power-Supply-System, Lufthansa understands that these Thales Components are
22 also subject to Lufthansa’s damages in Germany (*Id.* ¶ 38).

23 **B. PENDING ACTIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND**
24 **FRANCE**

25 8. In December 2017, Lufthansa filed a patent infringement action in the
26 Patents Court in England against AES for infringement of EP (UK) 0 881 145. On
27 July 22, 2020, the Patents Court found that Lufthansa’s patent was valid and had
28 been infringed by AES, and also by two other defendants, Panasonic Avionics

1 Corporation (“Panasonic”) and Safran Seats GB Limited (“Safran,” an AES
2 customer). The appeal by AES, Panasonic, and Safran was dismissed on January
3 14, 2022. The Court ordered there to be an inquiry into the damages suffered by
4 Lufthansa, or at Lufthansa’s election, an account of the profits made by AES,
5 Panasonic and Safran through their infringement of the patent, and further ordered
6 AES, Panasonic, and Safran to pay to Lufthansa the sums found due under the
7 inquiry/account. (*Id.* ¶¶ 54–56).

8 9. On September 2, 2022, Lufthansa elected to receive an account of
9 AES’s, Panasonics’ and Safran’s profits and served Points of Claim to progress the
10 account of profits. As part of its Points of Claim, Lufthansa stated that it will claim
11 profits realized “on the sale of the MCU, AMCU, EMCU Outlet Units, In-Seat
12 power supplies (including seat power modules and seat power boxes), In-use
13 indicators, all associated cables, and all other parts sold along with the EmPower
14 Systems (including installation KITs, Configuration Modules, termination plugs,
15 brackets and adapters).” As in Germany, Lufthansa’s claims therefore include all
16 parts of the infringing system as well as all other parts sold along with the system
17 (*Id.* ¶ 57).

18 10. The French proceedings for infringement of claims 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the
19 French designation of EP 0 881 145 were initiated by Lufthansa Technik against
20 AES and Panasonic on December 29, 2017 and against Thales (jointly with AES)
21 on June 18, 2018. Both proceedings were consolidated. On December 4, 2020, the
22 Tribunal Judiciaire de Paris (i.e. the French court having jurisdiction for patent
23 matters) ruled that claims 1, 2, 3, and 7 of Lufthansa’s French counterpart patent
24 was invalid. On December 8, 2022, the Cour d’appel de Paris, i.e. the appellate
25 court of Paris, heard an appeal of the ruling and a decision is expected to be issued
26 on February 24, 2023. If the French court of appeal rules for Lufthansa and holds
27 the patent valid, the procedure will resume on the issue of infringement and
28 remedies, including damages (*Id.* ¶¶ 59–63).

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

A. LUFTHANSA AND THE EP 145 PATENT

11. Lufthansa is one of the leading manufacturers and independent providers of maintenance, repair, overhaul, and modification services in the civil aviation industry. (Jaekel Decl. ¶ 2.) With tailored maintenance programs and state-of-the-art repair methods, Lufthansa ensures the unbroken reliability and availability of its customers' fleets. (*Id.*) Lufthansa is an international organization involved in maintenance, production, and development. (*Id.*)

12. Lufthansa's EP 145 Patent, titled "Electrical Power Supply Device," was issued on November 26, 2003. (*Id.* ¶ 4.) The patent claims technology that enables a standard household voltage supply to be provided safely in the cabin of an aircraft to supply electricity to allow passengers to use their laptops or electronic entertainment devices in flight. (*Id.*) Before the patented invention, aviation authorities took the view that placing a plug socket in the armrest of a passenger seat, for example, posed a safety risk because a passenger might inadvertently insert conductive material into the socket and receive an electric shock. (*Id.*) The risk was particularly acute for young travelers, who might insert a sharp object into the plug socket. (*Id.*)

13. The technology in the patent incorporates safety features to prevent the possibility of electrical shock. (*Id.* ¶ 5.) Specifically, the patented technology ensures that power is only supplied to a plug socket only if both pins are inserted into the socket simultaneously. (*Id.*) Only when two pins are detected in the socket within a predetermined maximum time (such as 300 milliseconds) will the power supply switch the power on. (*Id.*) Thus, if a child, for example, inserted a needle into one side of the plug socket, the power would not be switched on. (*Id.*) Even if a child inserted a second needle into the second pole, no power would be switched on, because the two pins would not be detected within the predetermined maximum time. (*Id.*)

1 **B. THALES**

2 14. Thales is a Delaware corporation, headquartered in Virginia, that has a
3 corporate office in Irvine, California, from which it has been known to ship
4 infringing units to Germany (Jaekel Decl. ¶ 80.).

5 15. Thales is a subsidiary of Thales USA Inc., which is, in turn, the
6 principal North American subsidiary of Thales Group. Among other things, Thales
7 designs, engineers, sells, and installs in-flight entertainment and communications
8 solutions to airlines worldwide for both commercial and private aircraft. (*Id.* ¶ 81.)

9 16. AES sells its AES Components to Thales, among other aircraft-
10 component companies that Thales then supplies to its downstream customers.
11 Many of these AES Components are constructed pursuant to specifications from
12 Airbus, Boeing, and other original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”), for
13 installation on those manufacturers’ aircraft in Europe. (*Id.* ¶ 82.)

14 17. Many or most of these AES Components are delivered to Thales’s
15 facility in Irvine, California. And, as noted previously, Thales has been known to
16 ship these AES Components from this facility to Germany and the UK.
17 Accordingly, the documentation Lufthansa is seeking should be located at the
18 Irvine, California, facility or otherwise in the custody and control of Thales and its
19 employees in that facility. (*Id.* ¶ 83.)

20 **SECTION 1782’S STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS HAVE BEEN MET**

21 18. 28 U.S.C. § 1782 authorizes this Court to order any person in the
22 Central District of California to give testimony and produce documents for use in a
23 foreign proceeding upon the application of any person with an interest in that
24 proceeding. Specifically, Section 1782(a) provides, in pertinent part:

25 The district court of the district in which a person resides
26 or is found may order him to give his testimony or
27 statement or to produce a document or other thing for use
28 in a proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal,
including criminal investigations conducted before formal
accusation. The order may be made . . . upon the
application of any interested person and . . . [t]o the extent

1 that the order does not prescribe otherwise, the testimony
2 or statement shall be taken, and the document or other
3 thing produced, in accordance with the Federal Rules of
4 Civil Procedure.

5 19. To obtain discovery in aid of a foreign litigation, a petitioner must
6 show: (a) that the person to provide discovery resides or is found in the district
7 where the application is made; (b) that the information sought is “for use in a
8 proceeding in a foreign or international tribunal”; and (c) that the petitioner is an
9 “interested person” in the foreign proceeding. 28 U.S.C. § 1782(a); *see also Intel*
10 *Corp. v. Advanced Micro Devices, Inc.*, 542 U.S. 241, 246 (2004). Lufthansa’s
11 application satisfies each of these requirements.

12 20. *First*, Thales resides in or can be found in this District. Thales
13 maintains a corporate office in Irvine, California, where many key business
14 functions relating its in-flight entertainment systems are handled. (Jaekel Decl.
15 ¶¶ 80–83.) On information and belief, the documents that Lufthansa seeks are
16 either located in Irvine, California, or within this Respondent’s possession, custody,
17 or control, as those terms are defined in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 34.

18 21. *Second*, the information sought is highly relevant to, and will be used
19 to assist Lufthansa in the pending German Action and in similar actions in France
20 and the United Kingdom. Specifically, the requested information pertains to sales
21 of an infringing system and components sold with that infringing system, which are
22 both relevant for calculating damages. As such actions constitute proceedings in
23 foreign tribunals, the second requirement is met. *See Intel*, 542 U.S. at 258.

24 22. *Third*, this application is made by an “interested person.” 28 U.S.C.
25 § 1782(a). Lufthansa is the plaintiff in the Pending European proceedings. (*See*
26 Jaekel Decl. ¶¶ 1–2.) Parties to foreign litigation are “interested persons.” *See*
27 *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 256 (“No doubt litigants are included among, and may be the
28 most common example of, the ‘interested person[s]’ who may invoke § 1782[.]”);
Akebia Therapeutics, Inc. v. FibroGen, Inc., 793 F.3d 1108, 1110–11 (9th Cir.

1 2015) (holding that a party to the foreign proceedings has the requisite “reasonable
2 interest” necessary for judicial assistance pursuant to Section 1782).

3 **THE COURT SHOULD EXERCISE ITS DISCRETION AND PERMIT
4 LUFTHANSA TO OBTAIN THE REQUESTED DISCOVERY**

5 23. Upon finding that the three statutory factors are satisfied, the district
6 court should determine, in its discretion, whether to order the requested discovery.
7 *See Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264.

8 24. In *Intel*, the Supreme Court declined to adopt inflexible rules for
9 determining when or to what extent discovery is permissible under Section 1782.
10 Instead, the Court “suggested” factors that the district court could consider in
11 resolving that question. *See Intel*, 542 U.S. at 247 (“Whether such assistance is
12 appropriate in this case is a question yet unresolved. To guide the District Court on
13 remand, we suggest considerations relevant to the disposition of that question.”).

14 25. The four factors suggested by the Supreme Court for consideration are:
15 (1) whether “the person from whom discovery is sought is a participant in the
16 foreign proceeding” such that the “foreign tribunal has jurisdiction over [it]”;
17 (2) ”the nature of the foreign tribunal, the character of the proceedings underway
18 abroad, and the receptivity of the foreign government or the court or agency abroad
19 to U.S. federal-court judicial assistance”; (3) ”whether the § 1782(a) request
20 conceals an attempt to circumvent foreign proof-gathering restrictions or other
21 policies of a foreign country or the United States”; and (4) whether the requests are
22 “unduly intrusive or burdensome,” and, if so, whether those requests can be
23 “trimmed.” *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264-65; *see also United States v. Global Fishing,
24 Inc.*, 634 F.3d 557, 563 (9th Cir. 2011) (“*Global Fishing*”).

25 26. In addition to these suggested factors, the Court should also consider
26 the overarching principles of Section 1782. “Section 1782 is the product of
27 congressional efforts, over the span of nearly 150 years, to provide federal court
28 assistance in gathering evidence for use in foreign tribunals.” *Intel*, 542 U.S. at

1 247. While this legislation has undergone many amendments, these amendments
2 have steadily and consistently moved the legislation in the singular direction of
3 providing more, not less, discovery for use in more, not fewer, judicial and
4 quasi-judicial forums in connection with more, not fewer, types of proceedings.
5 *See id.* at 248-49. Indeed, the Seventh Circuit has explained that “a party to
6 litigation in a foreign country can seek discovery relating to that litigation in a
7 federal district court, and, in the discretion of that court, can obtain as much
8 discovery as it could if the lawsuit had been brought in that court rather than
9 abroad.” *Heraeus Kulzer, GmbH v. Biomet, Inc.*, 633 F.3d 591, 594 (7th Cir. 2011)
10 (“*Biomet*”) (internal citations omitted).

11 27. Section 1782 has two aims: to provide “efficient assistance to
12 participants in international litigation” in our federal courts and to “encourag[e]
13 foreign countries by example to provide similar assistance to our courts. *Intel*, 542
14 U.S. at 252; *see also Akebia*, 793 F.3d at 1110; *Global Fishing*, 634 F.3d at 563;
15 *Malev Hungarian Airlines v. United Techs. Int'l Inc.*, 964 F.2d 97, 100 (2d Cir.
16 1992); *Marubeni Am. Corp. v. LBA Y.K.*, 335 F. App'x 95, 96 (2d Cir. 2009)
17 (noting that the district court’s discretion should be guided by the twin aims of the
18 statute); *Cryolife, Inc. v. Tenaxis Med., Inc.*, No. C08-05124 HRL, 2009 WL 88348,
19 at *3 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 13, 2009) (granting discovery requested for use in German
20 court because it would be consistent with the twin aims of the statute).

21 28. To that end, Section 1782 has been described as a “one-way street”
22 that grants wide assistance to others, but demands nothing in return. *Malev*, 964
23 F.2d at 101. “Absent specific directions to the contrary from a foreign forum, the
24 statute’s underlying policy should generally prompt district courts to provide some
25 form of discovery assistance.” *Euromepa, S.A. v. R. Esmerian, Inc.*, 51 F.3d 1095,
26 1102 (2d Cir. 1995); *see also London v. Does 1-4*, 279 F. App'x 513, 515 (9th Cir.
27 2008) (affirming district court decision to permit Section 1782 discovery because
28 the petitioner showed the discovery would be useful to prove its case in the foreign

1 court). Indeed, if a court fails to consider this backdrop in analyzing the
2 discretionary Intel factors, it risks abusing its discretion. *See Malev*, 964 F.2d at
3 101-02.

4 29. Applying these factors and considering the overarching principles
5 behind the statute, this Court should permit Lufthansa to obtain the requested
6 discovery.

7 **Thales Is Not A Party**

8 30. The first *Intel* factor considers whether a respondent is a participant in
9 the foreign proceedings because, when a respondent is party, “the need for
10 § 1782(a) aid generally is not as apparent as it ordinarily is when evidence is sought
11 from a nonparticipant in the matter arising abroad.” *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 264.

12 31. Thales is not a participant in the German Action or in the pending
13 proceedings in the United Kingdom. As the *Intel* Court explained, this fact
14 demonstrates why Lufthansa needs Section 1782 aid. *Id.* (“nonparticipants in the
15 foreign proceeding may be outside the foreign tribunal’s reach; hence, their
16 evidence, available in the United States, may be unobtainable absent § 1782(a)
17 aid”). Indeed, a federal court has held that the first *Intel* factor “necessarily favors”
18 the petitioner where the respondent “is not a party to the foreign action.” *Pott*, 945
19 F. Supp. 2d at 1200. In addition, Lufthansa will have no opportunity to seek
20 discovery of the information sought by the Application in the pending German
21 action because that jurisdiction does not have a mechanism that Lufthansa may
22 invoke to obtain third-party discovery. (Jaekel Decl. ¶ 42.)

23 32. There is a provision in the German Code on Civil Procedure
24 (“Civilprozessordnung” or “ZPO”), particularly, Section 142, that permits a party to
25 request that the other party or a third party be ordered to present a certain,
26 specifically identified document. (*Id.* ¶¶ 43–46.) But Lufthansa cannot use that
27 provision to obtain the discovery it seeks for at least three reasons. *First*, to invoke
28 Section 142 ZPO, Lufthansa would be required to identify specifically the

1 document(s) it seeks and justify the request by showing how those specific
2 document(s) would be used to support a claim or defense in the lawsuit; a general
3 request seeking discovery of the internal documents of the other party as evidence
4 for the litigation , no matter how narrowly tailored, would not be sufficient. (*Id.*) If
5 the information sought is uniquely within the knowledge and possession of the
6 other party, these hurdles simply cannot be overcome. (*Id.*) *Second*, even if
7 Lufthansa could overcome these hurdles, there is no guarantee that Thales would
8 produce the requested documents in the German Action. There is no mechanism by
9 which the German court can compel production. (*Id.*) *Third*, because the
10 documents Lufthansa seeks are located in the United States, they are outside the
11 jurisdictional reach of the German court. (*Id.*) *See In re Servicio Pan Americano*
12 *de Proteccion*, C.A., 354 F. Supp. 2d 269, 274 (S.D.N.Y. 2004) (granting the §
13 1782 petition because, among other things, “the apparent limitations of Venezuelan
14 discovery rules suggest that the exercise of jurisdiction by this court may be
15 necessary to provide Pan Americano with the documents it seeks.”)

16 33. Similar hurdles exist in the United Kingdom, however, Lufthansa is
17 not yet in a position to assume or guess the identities of entities that received the
18 infringing systems or parts. In addition, in both countries, the seizure proceedings
19 will be limited to evidence relevant to proceedings initiated in that country alone.
20 Finally, seizure proceedings are less efficient and timely than Section 1782
21 discovery here, especially where, as here, the entities with relevant information are
22 largely unknown. Any delay could be problematic for Lufthansa, as the statutes of
23 limitations in the United Kingdom permit recovery for acts of infringement that
24 predate the initiation of court proceedings by five and six years, respectively. (*See*
25 *Id.* ¶ 58.)

26 34. Moreover, even if a mechanism did exist under German or other
27 foreign law to obtain such discovery, Section 1782 does *not* require that Lufthansa
28 invoke that mechanism or exhaust all possible alternatives before seeking discovery

1 in this Court. *See Intel*, 542 U.S. at 261; *In re O’Keeffe*, 646 F. App’x 263, 268 (3d
2 Cir. 2016) (“We have never held that an applicant must seek discovery relief in the
3 foreign forum first.”); *In re Procter & Gamble Co.*, 334 F. Supp. 2d 1112, 1115
4 (E.D. Wis. 2004) (rejecting as “inefficient and possibly ineffective” the argument
5 that petitioner should have to seek discovery from the foreign tribunal first).

6 35. The first *Intel* factor thus weighs in favor of granting Lufthansa's
7 Application.

The Foreign Courts Will Be Receptive To The Discovery

9 36. The second *Intel* factor considers the nature of the foreign tribunal and
10 its receptiveness to the requested discovery. Absent authoritative proof that a
11 foreign tribunal would reject evidence obtained with the aid of Section 1782, this
12 factor weighs in favor of granting a Section 1782 petition. *See Minatec Fin.*
13 *S.A.R.L. v. SI Grp. Inc.*, No. 1:08-CV-269 (LEK/RFT), 2008 WL 3884374, at *6-7
14 (N.D.N.Y. Aug. 18, 2008) (granting request for discovery upon finding absence of
15 authoritative declarations from Germany’s judiciary, executive, or legislature
16 addressing the use of evidence obtained by Section 1782); *Cryolife*, 2009 WL
17 88348, at *3 (finding no evidence that the German court would be unreceptive to
18 assistance under Section 1782 and granting petition).

19 37. German courts generally receive evidence without regard to its origin,
20 how it was obtained, or whether the obtaining was in line with the ZPO, as long as
21 it was not obtained in violation of the basic rights provided in the German
22 constitution. Lufthansa already introduced materials obtained through § 1782
23 actions in the German Action and UK Action (Jaekel Decl. ¶¶ 53, 58.) .

24 38. Federal courts examining this factor have routinely granted requests to
25 obtain discovery in the United States for use in proceedings pending in Germany.
26 *See, e.g., Biomet*, 633 F.3d at 599 (granting request for discovery under
27 Section 1782 for German trade secret case); *Heraeus Kulzer GmbH v. Esschem,*
28 *Inc.*, 390 F. App’x 88, 93 (3d Cir. 2010) (vacating order quashing subpoena and

remanding with instructions to grant discovery on an expedited basis); *Cryolife*, 2009 WL 88348, at *4 (noting that under Section 1782, one is not “obliged to establish a ‘compelling need’ for discovery . . . petitioner need only show that the information will be useful”); *Minatec*, 2008 WL 3884374, at *4 (“[I]t is far better to provide federal court assistance than none at all.”); *In re Gemeinschaftspraxis Dr. Med. Schottdorf*, No. Civ. M19-88 (BSJ), 2006 WL 3844464, at *7 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 29, 2006) (concluding that the applicant’s attempt to acquire discovery it was unable to obtain in Germany was “not an ‘impermissible’ use of § 1782 because, in some respects, that is precisely the type of assistance that the statute was designed to afford”); *Procter & Gamble Co.*, 334 F. Supp. 2d at 1115 (granting discovery for use in five foreign proceedings, including one in Germany).

12 39. And, indeed, evidence obtained pursuant to Section 1782 has been
13 decisive in German proceedings. *See In re Heraeus Kulzer GmbH*, No. 3:09-CV-
14 530 RLM-MGG, 2017 WL 214322, at *1 (N.D. Ind. Jan. 18, 2017) (noting that the
15 German court “relied on” documents obtained pursuant to Section 1782 in reaching
16 its judgment); *see also In re Heraeus Kulzer GmbH*, No. 3:09-CV-530 RM, 2015
17 WL 5613156, at *1 (N.D. Ind. Sept. 22, 2015) (noting that “the German judgment
18 quotes extensively from the cited documents,” all of which were produced pursuant
19 to a Section 1782 petition).

20 40. The second *Intel* factor thus weighs in favor of granting Lufthansa's
21 Application.

The Request Does Not Conceal An Attempt To Circumvent Foreign Proof-Gathering Restrictions

24 41. The third *Intel* factor considers whether the foreign jurisdiction has
25 proof-gathering restrictions that might be improperly circumvented if the discovery
26 request is granted. Germany has no such proof-gathering restrictions. *See Intel*,
27 542 U.S. at 264-65. As noted above, German courts generally admit the evidence
28 offered by a party without regard to its origin. (Jaekel Decl. ¶¶ 47-48, 53.)

1 42. Similarly, U.S. courts have authorized Section 1782 discovery
2 assistance for cases brought in the United Kingdom. *Euromepa*, 51 F.3d at 1102;
3 *In re Bayer AG*, 146 F.3d 188, 196 (3d Cir. 1998), as amended (July 23, 1998); *In*
4 *re Catalyst Managerial Servs., DMCC*, 680 F. App’x 37, 41 (2d Cir. 2017); and
5 *Akebia*, 793 F.3d at 1112-13.

6 43. The third *Intel* factor thus weighs in favor of granting Lufthansa's
7 Application.

The Discovery Requests Are Narrowly Tailored To Obtain Relevant Information

10 44. The discovery requests in this Application are narrowly tailored to
11 seek information concerning the Thales Components referred to in Thales's June 1,
12 2022 letter, particularly about how these components factor in a proper calculation
13 of damages for the German and UK proceedings. Lufthansa was not aware of this
14 information prior to recent discovery of the June 1, 2022 letter. The information
15 that Lufthansa requests in this Application is therefore not duplicative of discovery
16 requests from the First Section 1782 action or from any other proceeding.

17 45. Particularly, by this Application, Lufthansa seeks a parts list of the In-
18 Seat Power-Supply System including the AES Components and incorporated
19 Thales Components, shipment instructions that Thales's customers provide
20 regarding the shipment of parts, documents identifying Thales's sales of Thales
21 Components, and technical coordination minutes and design reviews showing
22 AES's interaction with Thales concerning installations for customers located in
23 Germany and/or the United Kingdom. The information is necessary for
24 establishing damages for sales of the infringing system made by AES's customers,
25 including Thales, or second level customers (customers of customers) in Germany
26 if AES supplied the system (or components to be assembled as the system),
27 knowing that some of the supplied quantities would end up on the German market.

28 46. Lufthansa will thereafter seek deposition testimony on similar topics

1 and those that arise from the responsive documents.

2 47. While Lufthansa has made every effort to propound narrowly tailored
3 discovery requests, if these requests are deemed to be overly broad, the proper
4 course of action is to modify the subpoena, rather than quashing it outright:

5 [R]ecently, we have made the point that although
6 American-style discovery for one party may skew foreign
7 litigation, “it is far preferable for a district court to
reconcile whatever misgivings it may have about the
impact of its participation in the foreign litigation by
issuing a closely tailored discovery order rather than by
simply denying relief outright.”

9 *Metallgesellschaft AG v. Hodapp*, 121 F.3d 77, 80 (2d Cir. 1997) (quoting
10 *Euromepa*, 51 F.3d at 1101); *see also id.* at 78 (“We agree . . . that the district court
11 abused its discretion in refusing discovery.”).

12 48. Similarly, the Seventh Circuit reversed the lower court’s denial of
13 Section 1782 discovery, finding that denying the petitioner’s request outright was
14 an abuse of discretion:

15 The district court’s second error was to turn down
16 [petitioner’s] discovery request flat, on the ground that
compliance would be unduly burdensome to [respondent],
17 without requiring [respondent] to negotiate with
[petitioner] over cutting down the request to eliminate
excessive burden and failing that to ask the district court
18 to limit the scope of discovery If [petitioner is]
asking for too much, the district court can and should cut
19 down its request, but not to nothing, as it did. That was
unreasonable, and therefore reversible.
20

21 *Biomet*, 633 F.3d at 597-98. Lufthansa stands ready and willing to cooperate with
22 Thales to try to resolve any concerns that Thales may have about the breadth of its
23 discovery requests. The fourth *Intel* factor thus weighs in favor of granting
24 Lufthansa’s Application.

25 49. Indeed, this Court previously found that, on balance, the four *Intel*
26 factors weighed in favor of granting Lufthnsa’s prior application for discovery from
27 Thales. (Dkt. No. 11, Case 8:19-mc-00016, Order Granting § 1782 Application at
28 4.) The result should be the same here.

1 The Proposed Protective Order Protects Thales's Confidentiality

2 50. Even if Thales were to challenge production of the requested
3 documents and testimony by alleging that its own information is highly
4 confidential, such confidentiality concerns should not be an impediment to this
5 Court's granting Lufthansa's Application for at least two reasons.

6 51. *First*, this Court may enter a Protective Order to ensure that
7 confidential information will be provided only to Lufthansa's counsel who have
8 submitted to this Court's jurisdiction and not to Lufthansa's employees. The
9 parties already agreed to a Protective Order in the First Section 1782 Action,
10 attached hereto as Attachment 5. The proposed Protective Order also provides that,
11 before Lufthansa may use a document in the Pending European Proceedings, it
12 must give notice of its intent to Thales's counsel five (5) business days in advance.
13 Thales's counsel will then have an opportunity to challenge that proposed use in
14 this Court if it believes there is an undue risk of disclosure of the confidential
15 information. Through this procedure, this Court can evaluate the likelihood that
16 disclosure might occur, and balance Lufthansa's need for the information against
17 Thales's confidentiality concerns. The Ninth Circuit has acknowledged that
18 protective orders of this sort sufficiently "guard against disclosure" of confidential
19 information. *Akebia*, 793 F.3d at 1112.

20 52. *Second*, challenges to Lufthansa's proposed use should be rare because
21 the German court files are not publicly accessible and because Germany has
22 mechanisms to protect the confidentiality of evidence presented in their courts.
23 (*See* Jaekel Decl. ¶¶ 49-52.) Indeed, Lufthansa has previously presented material
24 from discovery in the United States as part of the German proceedings, and AES
25 did not have any problems with the way the German court handled the
26 confidentiality issues. (*See id.*) Similar confidentiality protections exist in the
27 United Kingdom. (*See* ¶ 58.)

28 53. Thus, Thales's potential confidentiality concerns are no basis for

1 denying this Petition.
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CONCLUSION

4 This Court should exercise its discretion in favor of Lufthansa to effectuate
5 the twin aims of 28 U.S.C. § 1782: (i) providing efficient means of assistance to
6 participants in international litigation in our federal courts; and (ii) encouraging
7 foreign countries by example to provide similar means of assistance to our courts.
8 See *Intel*, 542 U.S. at 252; *Metallgesellschaft*, 121 F.3d at 79. Lufthansa asks this
9 Court to consider its request promptly to ensure that responsive discovery is
10 obtained in sufficient time to be of use in the Pending European Proceedings, and,
11 after Thales has had an opportunity to voice any objections, to allow discovery
12 relevant to the issues generally identified in this application, including issuing and
13 serving subpoena in the form of Attachment 4 annexed hereto, pursuant to
14 Rules 26, 30, 34, and 45 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. In particular,
15 Lufthansa requests that the Court (i) set this matter for the earliest available hearing
16 date; and, after providing Thales an opportunity to voice its objections, if any;
17 (ii) enter an order compelling Thales to produce documents; (iii) enter a Protective
18 Order in the form annexed hereto as Attachment 5; and (iv) grant such other and
19 further relief to Lufthansa as may be just and equitable.

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1 Dated this 30th day of December, 2022.
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By: /s/ Christine E. Cheung

4 Lawrence D. Rosenberg
5 (*pro hac vice application to be filed*)
6 JONES DAY
7 51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
8 Washington, D.C. 20001.2113
Telephone: +1.202.879.3939
Facsimile: +1.202.626.1700
ldrosenberg@jonesday.com

9 Christine E. Cheung (Cal. Bar No. 335629)
10 JONES DAY
11 555 South Flower Street, Fiftieth Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071.2452
Telephone: +1.213.489.3939
Facsimile: +1.213.243.2539
asmith@jonesday.com

12 Attorneys for Petitioner
13 LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG
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7 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
8 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
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10 In the Matter of the Application of }
11 LUFTHANSA TECHNIK, Petitioner, for } DECLARATION OF GERD JAEKEL
12 an Order Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782 to }
13 Take Discovery, Pursuant to the Federal }
14 Rules of Civil Procedure, of Respondent }
15 Thales Avionics Corp. for Use in Foreign }
Proceedings. }
16 _____ }

17 1. My name is Gerd Jaekel and I am a partner at Jones Day and am
18 registered and in good standing as an attorney at law with the Munich Bar in
19 Germany. I am principal counsel for Lufthansa in the patent litigation proceedings
20 in Germany against Astronics Advanced Electronics Systems (“AES”) and am
21 fully informed about the status of the other parallel proceedings in Europe, notably
22 in the UK and France. Those proceedings are ongoing. I make this declaration in
23 support of Lufthansa’s Application for Discovery Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782
24 against Thales (“2022 Subpoena”). Unless otherwise stated, I have personal
25 knowledge of all the facts stated herein and if called as a witness would testify
26 consistent with these facts. To the extent relevant, I relied on the definitions from
Lufthansa’s proposed 2022 subpoena.

1 2. By way of background, Lufthansa Technik (“Lufthansa” or “LHT”) is
2 one of the leading manufacturers and independent providers of maintenance,
3 repair, overhaul, and modification services in the civil aviation industry. With
4 tailored maintenance programs and state-of-the-art repair methods, Lufthansa
5 ensures the unbroken reliability and availability of its customers’ fleets. Lufthansa
6 is an international organization involved in maintenance, production, and
7 development. Until expiry, Lufthansa was the owner of European Patent No. EP
8 881 145 B1 and its German Publication No. DE 598 10 238 (collectively, “EP’145
9 Patent”). Lufthansa has obtained final and legally binding judgements awarding
10 damages for infringement against AES in Germany and against AES, Panasonic
11 Avionics Inc. and Safran Seats GB in the UK. Lufthansa is currently pursuing its
12 particular damages both in Germany and the UK that are calculated on the basis of
13 sales made in those countries. According to German case law, Lufthansa’s claims
14 against AES are not limited to items that were brought to Germany by or on behalf
15 of AES. Rather, AES is also liable for sales made by its customers or second level
16 customers (customers of customers) in Germany if AES supplied them, knowing
17 that some of the supplied quantities would end up on the German market. Such
18 liability is in parallel to the liability the customers themselves, like Thales (cf para
19 32 below).

20 3. As a consequence of the enforcement of the decision of the German
21 courts, AES was required to contact its customers regarding the deliveries to
22 Germany. Recently, AES forwarded a letter from Thales dated June 1, 2022 to
23 Lufthansa. This letter contained, inter alia, the information that Thales did not only
24 sell AES Components as such, but also sold Thales Components incorporating one
25 or more AES Component. Thus far, Lufthansa was unaware of such incorporation
26 of Thales Components. It is therefore seeking evidence about these Thales

Components and their functional interaction with or within the infringing system in support of its claims against AES and Thales based on the infringement of the German and English parts of the European Patent No. EP 881 145 B1 (German Publication No. DE 598 10 238) (collectively the “EP’145 Patent” or the “German Patent” or “UK Patent”). Lufthansa’s requests are tailored to seeking information concerning Thales Components within the In-Seat-Power-Supply-System that were not addressed and disclosed under Lufthansa’s prior subpoena directed to Thales in 2019 (“2019 Subpoena” – Case 8:19-mc-00016-UA-KES):

- i. **a conclusive list of all part numbers of the In-Seat-Power-System (Request 1).** Thales revealed in its June 1, 2022 letter to AES that Thales sold “Thales Components that incorporate one or more of the parts listed in” AES’s parts list. The 2019 Subpoena only covered AES Components. Therefore, Lufthansa does not have relevant information about these Thales Components and their incorporation with AES Components within in the In-Seat-Power-Supply-Systems. Moreover, the excel spreadsheets Thales provided does not cover the entire damages period, consists only of part numbers without providing technical information to decode the part numbers and determine their relevance to Lufthansa’s damages and relies on an incomplete list of AES Components from AES. Lufthansa is entitled to damages under German and UK laws. Such damages extend to parts sold with an infringing system that were directly shipped by AES to Germany or the UK. The same applies to parts being indirectly shipped to Germany by AES’s downstream customers, including Thales. Furthermore, the available information about the AES Components, provided as Annex A to the 2022 Subpoena, is

1 likely incomplete as it does not include Thales Components that
2 Thales sold to its downstream customers with the AES Components.
3 Moreover, it does not include all components AES supplied with the
4 infringing systems. A single missing part number could mean the loss
5 of millions of U.S. dollars in damages because thousands of units of
6 the individual parts are typically sold over the course of the relevant
7 period.

8 ii. **Information on Thales's sales and Purchases of the In-Seat-**
9 **Power-Systems (Requests 2 and 3).** Lufthansa has to determine the
10 scope of the infringement to identify the distribution chain and other
11 infringers within that chain and to calculate its damages resulting from
12 the infringement from the shipment of the In-Seat-Power-Supply-
13 Systems and Thales Components.

14 iii. **Information on how Thales incorporated its components with the**
15 **AES Components as part of the infringing system (Requests 4 and**
16 **5).** Again Lufthansa requires this information to determine the
17 infringement of its patent and to calculate its damages.

18 iv. **Information on the incorporation of Thales Components into In-**
19 **Seat-Power-System (Request 6).** Thales explained in a letter to AES
20 dated June 1, 2022 that there are Thales Components that it
21 incorporates with the AES Components. However, it is unclear how
22 these components are incorporated with the AES Components to
23 create the infringing system. Lufthansa has to determine this in order
24 to assess its infringement claims and specify its damages vis-à-vis the
25 Thales Components.

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1 **v. Information on the assembly of the infringing system (Request 7).**

2 Lufthansa's patent protects a system comprising of several
3 components. AES contests its liability on the basis of the shipment of
4 individual components that are not yet assembled as a system.
5 Lufthansa therefore requires evidence on the assembly of the
6 individual components as an infringing system to secure its damage
7 claims against the infringers of its patents respectively.

8 **vi. Information on AES's and Thales' joint efforts to infringe**

9 **Lufthansa's patents in Germany and the UK (Request 8).**

10 Lufthansa is claiming damages from AES based on joint actions with
11 its downstream customers, including Thales, in Germany. AES
12 contests any collaboration despite its active involvement in the
13 planning of individual projects with its downstream customers, seat
14 vendors and aircraft manufacturers. Thus, to establish AES's liability
15 and claim additional damages, Lufthansa has to show that AES
16 deliberately participated in its downstream customer's actions or
17 actions of seat vendors or aircraft manufacturers in the infringement.

18 **In-Seat-Power-System**

19 4. The EP'145 Patent, entitled "Electrical Power Supply Device," issued
20 on November 26, 2003. The patent claimed technology that, as I understand it, for
21 the first time enabled a standard household voltage supply to be provided in the
22 cabin of an aircraft to supply electricity to passengers so they can use their laptops
23 or electronic entertainment devices in flight. Before the patented invention,
24 aviation authorities took the view that placing a plug socket in the armrest of a
25 passenger seat, for example, posed a safety risk because there was a risk that the
26 passenger might inadvertently insert conductive material into the socket and

1 receive an electric shock. The risk was particularly acute for young travelers, who
2 might insert sharp objects into the plug socket.

3 5. The technology in the EP'145 Patent incorporates safety features to
4 prevent the possibility of electrical shock. In particular, in accordance with the
5 German part of the EP'145 Patent and in accordance with a dependent claim of the
6 other family members of the EP'145 Patent, the patented technology ensures that
7 power is supplied to a plug socket only if both pins are inserted into the socket at
8 or almost at the same time. In short, only when two pins are detected in the socket
9 within a predetermined maximum time (such as 300 milliseconds) will the power
10 supply switch the power on. Thus, if, for example, a child inserted a needle into
11 only one side of the plug socket, the power would not be switched on. Indeed, even
12 if a child inserted a second needle into the second pole, no power would be
13 switched on, because the two pins would not be detected within the predetermined
14 maximum time.

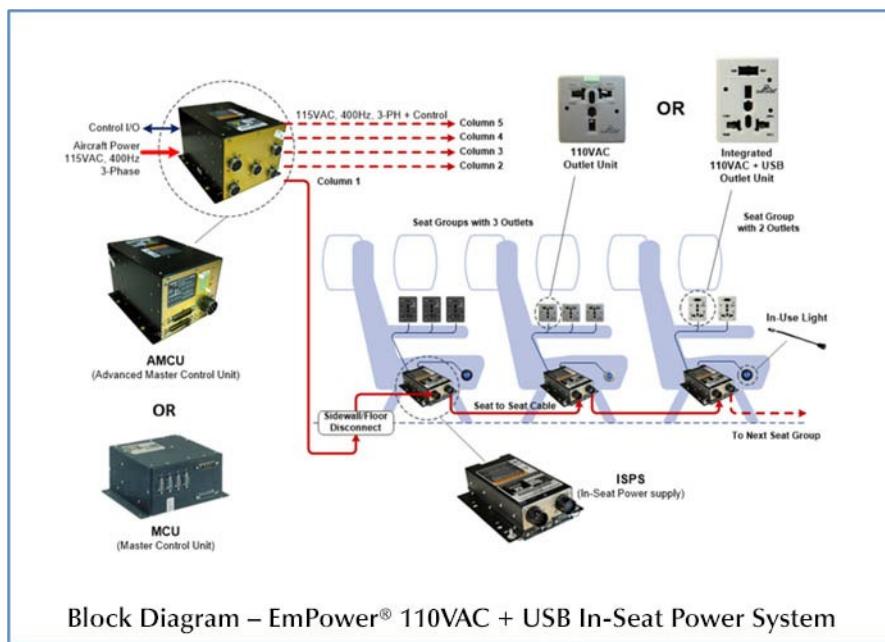
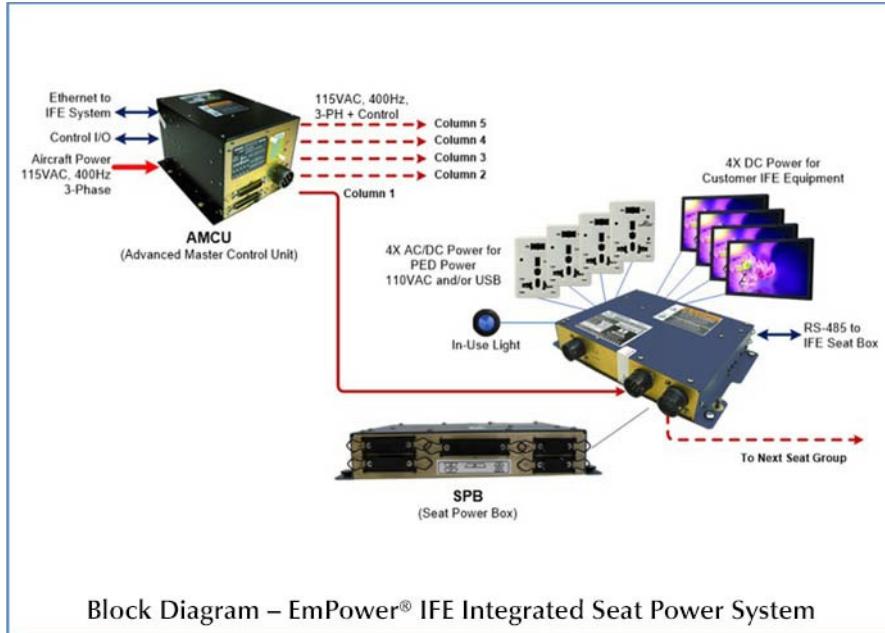
15 6. AES manufactures and sells power supplies for use in the passenger
16 cabin to the airline industry under the trade name "EmPower." The EmPower-
17 System makes use of the German Patent and UK patent. The EmPower system is
18 sold as individual components that can be assembled in an infringing way in many
19 different configurations to fit the needs of the individual aircraft on which the
20 system is eventually installed.

21 7. In the German proceedings, as well as in the parallel U.S. proceedings
22 pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782, AES provided many different iterations of its
23 relevant parts list of AES Components (because Lufthansa identified mistakes
24 based on the technical information AES had provided in the U.S. proceedings) that
25 are supposed to show the components supplied by AES to its customers as
26

1 components of its EmPower-System. The part numbers according to AES's last
2 iteration of that parts list is included as Annex A to the 2022 Subpoena.

3 8. The volume of part numbers results from the fact that AES offers
4 various versions of its individual components with differences in shape, number of
5 connectors, and maximum rated performance. For example, AES offers In-Seat-
6 Power-Supply units (“ISPS”) as well as In Seat Power Modules (“SPM”) or In-
7 Seat Power Boxes (“SPB”) in various configurations to its customers that power
8 the components connected to this unit, for example outlet units for personal end
9 devices of the passengers or in-use-lights. The ISPS, SPM or SPB are in turn
10 powered by an Master Control Unit (“MCU”), Advanced Master Control Unit
11 (“AMCU”) or Enhanced Master Control Unit (“EMCU”), which are connected via
12 a large number of different associated cables and harnesses. For illustration
13 purposes, I include diagrams of different iterations of AES’s system below:

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9. Based on Lufthansa's understanding, Thales purchases and sells components from AES in the U.S. that Thales then supplies to its downstream customers on a large scale, including to downstream customers in Germany. On

1 occasion, Thales also asks AES to directly ship the parts to its customers in the
2 respective countries worldwide.

3 10. Within its letter dated June 1, 2022 – which AES later forwarded to
4 Lufthansa–, Thales sent a letter to AES to respond to AES's inquiry regarding
5 Thales's sales of infringing systems to Germany. In that letter, which I attach as
6 **Exhibit A** to my declaration, Thales provided inter alia an Appendix 1 that also
7 lists the shipment of "*Thales Components that incorporate one or more of the parts*
8 *listed in Annex 1a*" [Annex 1a incorporates AES's parts list that is included as
9 Annex A to the 2022 Subpoena] (letter at p. 1 para. 2; emphasize added):

10 *"Accompanying this letter is an Excel spreadsheet, Appendix 1, containing*
11 *the responsive information using the parts attached as Annex 1a to your*
12 *February 8 correspondence. Consistent with our understanding of the*
13 *request, we have included information for those Thales assemblies that*
14 *incorporate one or more of the AES parts listed on Annex 1a. As a result, the*
15 *spreadsheet includes two worksheets. The first worksheet,*
16 *astronics_parts_shipment, lists responsive shipments of parts listed on*
Annex 1a. The second worksheet, astronics_component_shipment, lists
responsive shipments of Thales Components that incorporate one or more
of the parts listed on Annex 1a."

17 11. The information Thales provided in its June 1, 2022 letter (Exhibit A)
18 on Thales Components (i) does not cover the entire period that is subject to
19 Lufthansa's damages, (ii) only includes information on part numbers that (iii)
20 cannot be decoded without further information from Thales, (iv) does not explain
21 what Thales defined as incorporation with AES Components, (v) relies on an
22 incomplete parts list from AES and therefore does not list all relevant AES
23 Components or Thales Components from the outset and (vi) does not indicate
24 equivalent part numbers used by Thales vis-à-vis its downstream customers. In
25 detail:

1 12. *First*, the production on Thales Components is limited to the years
2 2015 to 2018 and therefore does not cover the years from 2003 to 2014. These
3 years are most relevant because AES introduced a modified system in 2014 that
4 does not infringe the German Patent, although it infringes the UK Patent.

5 13. *Second*, the excel spreadsheet merely identifies the AES Components
6 and Thales Components based on part numbers, e.g. “180949-090611”, “180949-
7 090610”, “180949-101104”, “180894-102” etc. The technical features and
8 configuration options of these numbers are however not disclosed in Thales’s excel
9 spreadsheets and therefore remain unknown to Lufthansa. Without the
10 corresponding technical documents or other documentation that explains what part
11 the respective part number stands for and what technical features the respective
12 part possesses, Lufthansa is left guessing whether the respective part is of
13 relevance to the In-Seat-Power-System or how it can be incorporated within the In-
14 Seat-Power-System which is of utmost importance to determine and claim
15 damages. In the same way, it is unknown how these parts are incorporated and
16 function with the AES Components, which is again relevant to claim damages.
17 Again this requires knowledge of the technical features and configurations of these
18 parts that Lufthansa does not have and that the information set forth in Thales’s
19 June 1, 2022 letter does not provide.

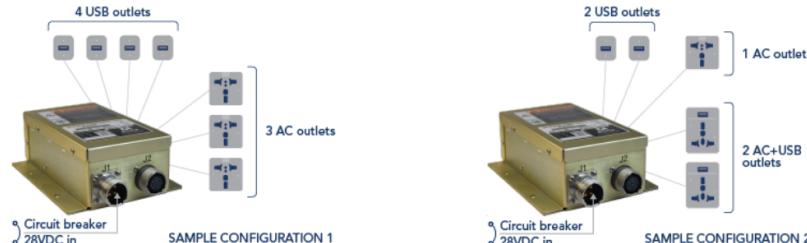
20 14. *Third*, it remains unknown on what basis Thales determined whether a
21 Thales Component is capable of being incorporated into or with the In-Seat-Power-
22 System or AES Components. Thales did not provide any definition in its June 1,
23 2022 letter about this, and Lufthansa cannot derive that information from the mere
24 indication of part numbers listed on excel spreadsheets that do not disclose the
25 technical features and their possible configurations or incorporation with other
26 components.

1 15. *Fourth*, Thales relied on Annex 1a as provided in AES's November 30,
2 2021 and February 8, 2022 letter. Annex 1a is a list of AES Components that is
3 incomplete and was replaced by AES on August 15, 2022 with Annex 1e in the
4 German proceedings. Annex 1e adds and removes AES Components from the list
5 in Annex 1a. The parts list from Annex 1e is the basis for the part numbers listed in
6 Annex A to the proposed 2022 Subpoena.

7 16. *Fifth*, the parts list provided by AES as Annex 1a that is the basis of
8 Thales's June 1, 2022 letter is also incomplete because it does not include all part
9 numbers for all AES Components. For instance USB-outlet units that can be
10 powered in parallel to 110V-AC Outlet Units are not included in AES's parts list
11 and the respective part numbers remain unknown to Lufthansa. I include another
12 diagram of a another configuration of AES's system below where the ISPS powers

In-Seat Power Supply

The EmPower® in-seat power supply (ISPS) intelligently converts and manages 28VDC or 110VAC to multiple outputs of 110VAC/60Hz and provides 28VDC for USB. One ISPS can power any combination of three AC and four USB outlets.



For USB-only applications, you can power the 1428 USB outlet off 28 VDC aircraft power.

Included safety features with this inverter, such as ground fault interruption, overcurrent, overvoltage, and plug detect, make installation faster and easier. The EmPower system from Astronics is flexible and expandable to fit any size aircraft.

both USB and AC outlets as components of a single system:

17. Another example of missing information is test equipment that AES specifically designed to test the functionality of the infringing system and sold with the AES Components as part of the infringing system. However, because these parts are not listed on Annex 1a, Thales did not produce information about these

1 parts to Lufthansa and Lufthansa cannot determine its damages on the basis of the
2 available information. These part numbers are also missing on AES's parts list and
3 the extent of this error was previously unknown to Lufthansa.

4 18. *Sixth*, AES's customers, like Thales, use equivalent part numbers
5 instead of the AES's part numbers and use these equivalent part numbers when
6 selling the AES Components to its customers. According to Lufthansa's
7 knowledge, Thales operates on the basis of such equivalent part numbers the
8 respective extent of which is however unknown to Lufthansa. The 2022 Subpoena
9 therefore also aims to identify Thales's part numbers that Thales likely used vis-à-
10 vis its own customers in Germany and the UK to identify relevant parts within the
11 respective information.

12 19. Lufthansa has to determine whether the Thales Components are in fact
13 a relevant part of the In-Seat-Power-System pursuant to EP'145 to determine its
14 infringement and damages claims. The relevant information about Thales
15 Components is only available at Thales as the Thales Components are supplied and
16 likely also manufactured only by Thales, not by other third parties. If Lufthansa
17 claims damages for components that are in fact not subject to its claims based on
18 EP'145, Lufthansa could be ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings to the
19 respective defendant by a German or UK court. Thus, Lufthansa has to ensure the
20 relevance of each component prior to relying on these parts in court. Based on the
21 information that is available to Lufthansa, a single additional part number can
22 result in additional millions of US dollars in damages because thousands of units
23 are typically sold under the same part number. Thus, each part number is relevant.

24 20. In an effort not to involve Thales further, Lufthansa addressed AES in
25 parallel U.S. proceedings and German proceedings by trying to force AES to
26 provide a complete list of all AES Components, on which the Thales information

1 and selection of Thales Components as well as other information from Panasonic,
2 Airbus, Recaro and ZIM heavily relies. However, AES refused to provide that
3 information and filed a motion for a protective order in the U.S. proceedings on
4 December 7, 2022, and requested the dismissal of Lufthansa's enforcement order
5 in Germany on November 2, 2022 and December 6, 2022 after the German Court
6 ordered AES to compel by ordering the maximum fine against AES for a fourth
7 time in the German proceedings on October 17, 2022 (cf. my explanations on these
8 proceedings below). In light of AES's multiple iterations of the parts list of AES
9 Components, constant refusal to produce accurate information and the fact that
10 only Thales knows about the Thales Components and their incorporation with the
11 AES Components, Lufthansa is all the more dependent on further information from
12 Thales and can no longer spare Thales in this respect.

13 **A. Legal Proceedings in Germany**

14 21. Lufthansa filed actions in Germany against AES regarding the
15 infringement of European Patent EP 0 881 145, granted with effect for the Federal
16 Republic of Germany. There are currently two main actions. One action is for
17 damages attributed to direct shipments to Germany and one is for damages because
18 of contributory infringement and indirect shipments to Germany. This action in the
19 United States under sec. 1782 relates to evidence of sales and parts for establishing
20 damages in both German actions.

21 22. *Infringement Liability For Direct Shipments To Germany:* On
22 December 29, 2010, Lufthansa initiated infringement proceedings in the District
23 Court in Mannheim, Germany, to stop AES from infringing Lufthansa's EP'145
24 Patent. Lufthansa sought an injunction to stop any further harm from AES's
25 infringement and to obtain damages to compensate it for AES's past infringement
26 as of December 26, 2003 as well as accompanying claims for the rendering of

1 accounts. The Mannheim Court and the Karlsruhe Court of Appeal granted
2 Lufthansa's claims to an injunction, damages and accounting in their judgments of
3 February 2, 2015 and November 9, 2016. On April 18, 2018 and March 26, 2019,
4 the German Federal Supreme Court found AES liable to Lufthansa for patent
5 infringement based on AES's direct shipments of an infringing system from the
6 United States to Germany since December 26, 2003.

7 23. As a consequence of these judgments, AES first rendered accounts on
8 its direct shipments in 2015. After Lufthansa pointed out inconsistencies in AES's
9 accounting, AES supplemented in 2017 and 2018 with hundreds of thousands of
10 dollars in missing sales. Lufthansa then pointed out more inconsistencies and in
11 March 2021, AES added further missing sales worth several hundred thousand
12 dollars.

13 24. *Validity proceedings in Germany:* German patent cases are typically
14 bifurcated so that infringement issues and invalidity issues are decided by different
15 courts. Lufthansa's case was bifurcated in this manner. In particular, on June 17,
16 2011, AES initiated nullity proceedings challenging the validity of the EP'145
17 Patent in the Federal Patent Court.

18 25. On December 18, 2013, the Federal Patent Court decided mostly in
19 Lufthansa's favor. In particular, it held that a combination of the challenged claims
20 regarding the EP'145 Patent was valid. On November 9, 2016, AES withdrew its
21 appeal at the Federal Supreme Court, so that the decision as to validity became
22 final.

23 26. *Damages For Direct Shipments To Germany:* On July 26, 2017,
24 Lufthansa filed an action for its damages on the basis of AES's accounting. The
25 Mannheim District Court granted Lufthansa damages on December 6, 2019
26 (docket no. 7 O 137/17). Lufthansa enforced the judgement against AES.

1 27. That judgment is on appeal before the Karlsruhe Court of Appeals
2 (docket no. 6 U 128/19). In its appeal, AES argues inter alia that Lufthansa has not
3 provided sufficient evidence to show that the parts AES supplied were assembled
4 as an infringing system and that AES does not have knowledge whether its
5 customers assemble the supplied parts as a system or where such an assembly takes
6 place. AES therefore contests that its actions resulted in any damages, arguing that
7 Lufthansa has to provide evidence that the individual shipments reported in its
8 accounting were actually assembled in infringing ways.

9 28. Therefore, the German Court has to rely on sec. 287 of the German
10 Code of Civil Procedure to determine the damages: “If it is disputed between the
11 parties whether a damage has occurred and how much the damage or the interest to
12 be compensated amounts to, the court shall decide on this in its own discretion,
13 taking into account all the circumstances.” The discretion of the court depends on
14 the circumstances Lufthansa can present regarding the assembly of the parts.
15 Because AES additionally requests evidence of the assembly of its individual
16 components as an infringing system, Lufthansa has been seeking additional
17 information for all of AES’s projects to substantiate Lufthansa’s damages claim in
18 the European proceedings.

19 29. In its patent infringement action in Germany, Lufthansa is relying on
20 documents that AES produced pursuant to proceedings under 28 U.S.C. § 1782
21 against AES.

22 30. Unlike in the United States, in Germany, a plaintiff may introduce new
23 evidence that it obtained after the oral hearing in the first instance to substantiate
24 its claims. Thus, Lufthansa may introduce before the Karlsruhe Court of Appeals
25 in the appeal proceedings all new information it obtained from this proceeding
26 after the September 13, 2019 hearing before the Mannheim District Court. In fact,

1 Lufthansa has already done so to substantiate its appeal and disprove several of
2 AES's counter arguments.

3 31. *Motion To Compel For Direct Shipments In German Court:* Because
4 AES provided different information on its infringement in Germany in 2015, 2017
5 and 2021, Lufthansa filed a request for a motion to compel with the Mannheim
6 District Court on October 6, 2021 (docket no. 7 O 289/10 ZV I). That request is
7 still pending.

8 32. *AES's Damages Liability For Indirect Shipments, Contributory
9 Infringement and Affirmation in Lieu of an Oath:* On December 29, 2017,
10 Lufthansa filed another action against AES. In that action, Lufthansa claimed
11 damages from AES for the sales of AES's customers to Germany because AES
12 infringed Lufthansa's patent by supplying infringing systems to customers outside
13 of Germany, like Thales, while knowing that these systems would eventually be
14 sold by AES's downstream customers in Germany and thereby infringe
15 Lufthansa's German patent (indirect shipments).

16 33. In a December 6, 2019 judgment (docket no. 7 O 1/18), the Mannheim
17 District Court granted Lufthansa's claims for damages and accounting concerning
18 AES's indirect shipments and AES's contributory infringement by supplying parts
19 of its system to directly and indirectly to Germany. In addition, the court granted
20 Lufthansa's request for an affirmation because the court suspected AES's German
21 accounting to be incorrect and incomplete.

22 34. In its appeal, AES asserted (docket no. 6 U 129/19) that it has no
23 knowledge that its customers and further downstream customers would (i) supply
24 its parts to Germany or (ii) combine the parts as an infringing system in Germany.
25 In two decisions, the Karlsruhe Court rejected AES's requests to suspend the
26 preliminary enforcement of the December 6, 2019 decision and emphasized that

1 AES is liable for any and all parts shipped to IFE-manufacturers, including Thales,
2 distributors or intermediaries that were eventually installed at Airbus in Hamburg
3 or the German seat manufacturers, Recaro and ZIM and that AES is obligated to
4 provide an affirmation because of the inconsistencies in AES's accounting.

5 35. In these proceedings, Lufthansa is also relying on documents from
6 proceedings pursuant to sec. 28 U.S.C. § 1782.

7 36. In its appeal, Lufthansa also relies on claims for damages from AES
8 based on joint liability because AES collaborated with its downstream customers to
9 commit patent infringement in Germany. This includes damages claims against
10 AES for collaborating with Thales, which result from the fact that AES provided
11 line fit support for its customers at Airbus's premises in Hamburg Germany and
12 also participated in system planning coordination meetings with customers, the
13 aircraft manufactures and seat vendors to plan the installation and configuration of
14 the infringing system in Germany. These meetings typically start with an Initial
15 Technical Coordination Meeting ("ITCM") wherein the general parameters of the
16 project are discussed, i.e. what type of power supply will be installed in the seats
17 and how will the seats be assembled. After that the respective parties meet again
18 for a Preliminary Design Review ("PDR") to set relevant parameters for the project
19 on a preliminary basis, e.g. determine the angle of the in-seat-harness or the
20 location of an outlet unit. Following this, a Critical Design Review ("CDR") takes
21 place to define all final parameters for the production. The respective seats are then
22 manufactured by the seat vendors and equipped with AES's system according to
23 these parameters. Finally, the parties meet for a last time before the production
24 begins to do a Frist Article Inspection ("FAI") for a final review of samples seats,
25 e.g. to look at and review a single row of seats manufactured pursuant to the CDR.
26 Since these documents are decisive for setting the contractual and safety

parameters for each system and project, maintaining these protocols is critical for any entity involved, including AES. Furthermore, the required cable lengths to install the system are discussed during these meetings and typically result in cable plans or routing plans for cables. Additionally, the parties to each project exchange delivery or shipment schedules to align the shipment and installation process and provide technical support in case there are installation issues. These documents likely provide conclusive evidence of the extent to which AES collaborated with Thales and vice versa.

37. Motion To Compel For Information And Accounting Claims in Germany: Lufthansa enforced the December 6, 2019 judgment against AES, but after Lufthansa granted several extensions to AES, AES refused to comply with the judgment. The District Court ordered the maximum fine allowable under German law (i.e. 25.000 EUR) against AES in its decision on September 7, 2020. AES's appeal was dismissed by the Karlsruhe Court of Appeals on December 14, 2020 (docket no. 6 W 52/20). After payment of the fine, AES continued to refuse production. The Mannheim District Court granted Lufthansa's request for a second motion to compel on March 8, 2021 and ordered the maximum fee for a second time and the Karlsruhe Court of Appeals dismissed AES's appeal on October 20, 2021 (docket no. 6 W 6/21). In that decision the Karlsruhe Court also confirmed that all parts of the infringing system or sold with the infringing system are subject to the December 6, 2019 judgment:

“If an entire system is the subject-matter, then, in addition to the parts mentioned in the patent claim, all other components indispensable for the proper functioning as well as all further elements belonging to the product put on the market are to be included. It is irrelevant whether the infringer charges his customer for the delivered unit at a total price or broken down into its individual elements (Düsseldorf Court of Appeals, judgement of 15.02.2007 – I-2 U 71/05, Heavy load shelf, marginal no. 32).”

1 38. Thus, AES Components as well as Thales Components that are part of
2 or sold with an infringing In-Seat-Power-Supply-System would be subject to
3 Lufthansa's damages in Germany.

4 39. Because AES refused the payment of the court ordered fine, Lufthansa
5 seized AES's German Patents. AES then paid the fine, but continued to ignore
6 what the court had ordered and Lufthansa's deadlines, which resulted in
7 Lufthansa's third request for a motion to compel on November 12, 2021. AES
8 supplemented its accounting several times since then because of inconsistencies
9 that Lufthansa had indicated to the German court. Both parties appealed the
10 decision. Lufthansa has requested compulsory detention of AES's manager
11 because ordering the maximum fine an additional time is no longer feasible to bend
12 AES's will to provide complete information.

13 40. *Motion To Compel Regarding Affirmation:* AES also refused to
14 provide the court ordered affirmation regarding the accuracy of its accounting for
15 direct sales and filed yet another motion to compel. After AES ignored two court-
16 ordered dates to provide the required affirmation, the Mannheim Local Court
17 ordered the maximum fine allowable under German law on February 17, 2021
18 (docket no. 655 M 1449/20). AES's appeal was dismissed on June 2, 2021 (docket
19 no. 1 T 42/21). Again, AES refused to pay the respective fine and Lufthansa had to
20 seize AES's German patents enforcing the court order. Because AES still refused
21 to provide the affirmation, Lufthansa filed a second request for a motion to compel
22 on July 12, 2021. AES then provided new accounting adding shipments worth
23 hundreds of thousands of dollars, which was still insufficient. Lufthansa therefore
24 requested a further order to compel. Those proceedings are still pending.

1 **Relevance and use of documents in German proceedings**

2 41. Civil procedure in the German courts is governed by the German Code
3 on Civil Procedure (“Zivilprozessordnung” or “ZPO”). The ZPO does not prohibit
4 the use of evidence obtained in ways other than those provided by German law or
5 even in violation thereof. Indeed, I am aware of several cases where German courts
6 have either accepted or indicated a willingness to accept evidence produced from
7 the United States or other countries. Thus, the Mannheim District Court has relied
8 on several documents obtained through the U.S. discovery proceedings in its
9 judgments against AES.

10 42. Nevertheless, while the ZPO does not prohibit the use of evidence
11 obtained by other means, such as through discovery actions in the United States
12 under Section 1782, the ZPO does not provide a formalized means to request and
13 subsequently obtain information from the other party in the German proceeding.
14 There is no mechanism for pre-trial discovery in German civil practice.

15 43. Section 142 ZPO merely provides that a party may request that the
16 other party or a third party be ordered to present a certain, specifically identified
17 document. This request, however, not enforceable and the ordered party can refuse
18 the production despite the court order. The court may only weigh the refusal
19 against the refusing party when assessing the facts of the case. An order is also
20 limited to documents the party can specifically identify and is entitled to receive—
21 e.g., documents belonging to the party or documents (invoices, etc.) which would
22 be requested in an action for accounting.

23 44. There are no procedural means in a German patent infringement case
24 to seek general discovery of the internal documents of the other party to be used as
25 evidence in litigation. Therefore, if information is uniquely within the knowledge
26

1 and possession of the other party in a German proceeding, there is no mechanism
2 to obtain it under German civil procedure rules.

3 45. In addition, documents located in the United States are outside the
4 jurisdictional reach of the German courts. While Section 810 BGB (German Civil
5 Code) or Sec. 140c of the German Patent Act provides that parties may have to
6 produce a certain document, these sections are simply not applicable to documents
7 located outside Germany. Similarly, Section 809 BGB, which provides that certain
8 items may be inspected, is applicable only for specifically identified items that are
9 located in Germany.

10 46. Finally, if a party or nonparty chooses not to produce documents
11 requested from the German Court pursuant to Section 142 ZPO, the German court
12 may consider the party's noncompliance in rendering its decision. It cannot,
13 however, compel production. Indeed, there is no means for it to do so.

14 47. As a general matter, the German legal literature holds that there are no
15 objections against the use of evidence in German civil proceedings that was
16 obtained by United States discovery procedures. (*See* Eschenfelder, RIW 2006, p.
17 443; Eschenfelder, IPRax 2006, p. 89; Kraayvanger, RIW 2007, p. 177, p. 183).

18 48. In general, civil courts admit evidence without regard to its origin, how
19 it was obtained, or whether it was obtained in line with the ZPO. The Higher
20 Regional Court (Oberlandesgericht) Brandenburg ruled that the actual truth is more
21 important than the correct handling of the ZPO (*see* NJW-RR 2001, 1727).

22 49. Regarding the protection of the confidentiality of certain documents to
23 be disclosed under the requested discovery and potentially used in the German
24 Action, it is highly unlikely that the documents would be made accessible to
25 anyone other than the court, the parties directly involved in the litigation, and the
26 respective counsel.

1 50. Documents submitted to the German court as evidence in civil
2 litigation will become a part of the court file. Court files are not publicly
3 accessible. Under the ZPO, the direct access to the court files is limited to the court
4 and the parties of the litigation. Section 299 ZPO, the provision relating to the
5 access of files, provides that third parties shall be granted the right to inspect the
6 court files by the President of the court only if they are able to demonstrate that
7 they have a legitimate interest. A mere economic or social interest is not sufficient.
8 Rather, the applicant must be able to show that his interest pertains to the matter in
9 suit—*e.g.*, if he needs to evaluate the files to decide whether to join in the
10 litigation. Significantly, it is not sufficient if the applicant merely desires to access
11 the files to facilitate a suit that does not directly relate to the subject matter in the
12 pending suit or for mere curiosity.

13 51. If a request to access the court files is filed by a third party, the court
14 will carefully examine the request. Usually, the parties to the litigation will be
15 heard on the request. The court will then balance the interests of the parties and
16 decide whether to permit access. The court also can limit the access of the third
17 party to certain parts of the files. In addition, both parties may request that the
18 public be excluded from the hearing when confidential information is discussed
19 (Section 172 No. 2 the German Courts Constitution Act -
20 “Gerichtsverfassungsgesetz” or “GVG”) and that respective content of the court
21 docket shall be excluded from any later file inspection. The access of a third party
22 seeking file inspection can be further restricted by requesting a confidentiality
23 order pursuant to sec. 16 of the Trade Secrets Act which applies respectively
24 pursuant to sec. 145a of the German Patent Act.

25 52. Further, because Lufthansa is a party to the Section 1782 proceedings
26 in the United States, it can obligate itself by the terms of a protective order, issued

1 by the United States court, to refrain from seeking direct access to these records
2 and to limit its access to any allegedly confidential information provided by Thales
3 to outside counsel's and outside experts'/consultants' eyes only.

4 53. Lufthansa has previously presented material from discovery in the
5 United States as part of the German proceedings, and AES did not have any
6 problems with the way the German court handled the confidentiality of those
7 materials.

8 **B. Legal Proceedings in the UK**

9 54. In December of 2017, Lufthansa filed a patent infringement action in
10 the Patents Court in England against AES for infringement of EP (UK) 0 881 145.

11 55. On July 22, 2020, the Patents Court found that Lufthansa's patent was
12 valid and had been infringed by AES, and also by two other defendants, Panasonic
13 Avionics Corporation ("Panasonic") and Safran Seats GB Limited ("Safran," an
14 AES customer). The appeal by AES, Panasonic, and Safran was dismissed on
15 January 14, 2022. The judgement of July 22, 2020 is therefore now final.

16 56. Pursuant to a Court Order of July 22, 2020 accompanying the
17 judgement, the Court ordered there to be an inquiry into the damages suffered by
18 Lufthansa, or at Lufthansa's election, an account of the profits made by AES,
19 Panasonic and Safran through their infringement of the patent, and further ordered
20 AES, Panasonic, and Safran to pay to Lufthansa the sums found due under the
21 inquiry/account.

22 57. On September 2, 2022, Lufthansa elected to receive an account of
23 AES', Panasonics' and Safran's profits and served Points of Claim to progress the
24 account of profits. As part of its Points of Claim, Lufthansa stated that it will claim
25 profits realized "*on the sale of the MCU, AMCU, EMCU Outlet Units, In-Seat*
26 *power supplies (including seat power modules and seat power boxes), In-use*

1 *indicators, all associated cables, and all other parts sold along with the EmPower*
2 *Systems (including installation KITs, Configuration Modules, termination plugs,*
3 *brackets and adapters).*” As in Germany Lufthansa’s claims therefore include all
4 parts of the infringing system as well as all other parts sold along with the system.

5 58. In the UK proceedings, Lufthansa also relied on information from the
6 28 U.S.C. § 1782 proceedings. To the extent relevant, I refer to the explanations of
7 my partner Alastair McCulloch dated June 28, 2019 that I attach as Exhibit B to
8 my declaration.

9 **C. Legal Proceedings in France**

10 59. The application does not concern France. At the moment as the French
11 part of Lufthansa’s patent has been invalidated by the court of first instance.
12 However, the appeal is ongoing and Lufthansa’s claims against Thales and other
13 infringers will re-emerge if the patent is reinstated.

14 60. The French proceedings for infringement of claims 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the
15 French designation of EP 0 881 145 have been initiated by Lufthansa Technik
16 against AES and Panasonic, on 29 December 2017 and against Thales (jointly with
17 AES) on 18 June 2018 and both proceedings have been consolidated. In defense,
18 AES, Panasonic and Thales have filed a counterclaim for invalidity of claims 1, 2,
19 3, and 7 of the French designation of Lufthansa’s EP 0 881 145 patent. By decision
20 of 19 June 2020, the Court decided to examine first the counterclaims for patent
21 revocation and, separately, the main claim for patent infringement.

22 61. On December 4, 2020, the Tribunal Judiciaire de Paris (i.e. the French
23 court having jurisdiction for patent matters) ruled that claims 1, 2, 3, and 7 of
24 Lufthansa’s French counterpart patent was invalid. Lufthansa Technik lodged an
25 appeal against this decision on 21 December 2020 and reiterated its claims for
26 infringement of claims 1, 2, 3, and 7 of the French designation of EP 0 881 145. By

1 interim decision of 18 November 2021, the Court of appeal again decided to
2 examine first the claims for patent revocation and, separately, the main claim for
3 patent infringement. As a result, AES and the other defendants have not made any
4 production relevant to French sales or customers.

5 62. On December 8, 2022, the Cour d'appel de Paris, i.e. the appellate
6 court of Paris, heard the appeal of the ruling of December 4, 2020, and a decision
7 is expected to be issued on February 24, 2023.

8 63. If the French court of appeal rules for Lufthansa and holds the patent
9 valid, the procedure will resume on the issue of infringement and remedies,
10 including damages. The defendants to the French proceedings would then be asked
11 by Lufthansa Technik to adduce updated information regarding, inter alia; their
12 importation and sales to France.

13 **Relevance of a comprehensive parts list (Request 1)**

14 64. A comprehensive parts list of the In-Seat-Power-Supply-System,
15 including all AES Components and incorporated Thales Components is necessary
16 for Lufthansa to determine all parts that were sold with the infringing system and
17 are therefore subject to Lufthansa's damages. In order to claim those damages,
18 Lufthansa has to know which parts were sold with the system. Information on the
19 Thales Components that were incorporated with the AES Components is only
20 available at Thales because these parts are not supplied by AES and AES is
21 therefore likely unaware of these parts and their numbers. As explained above, the
22 available parts list from AES only includes parts supplied by AES. This
23 information is also relevant because AES's parts list does not include all AES
24 components sold with the infringing system, for example Lufthansa knows that
25 part numbers for test equipment and USB-Outlet Units that can be incorporated
26 with the infringing system are missing. What is more, Thales used its own part

1 numbers instead of AES's parts numbers for its sales to its downstream customers.
2 AES may not be aware of all these equivalent numbers and therefore not have
3 included these numbers on its parts list. The knowledge of all part numbers is
4 however critical in understanding the distribution chain into Germany, the
5 installation of the components as a system and the calculation of damages. AES
6 also requests Lufthansa to specify the parts it deems relevant to its damages claims
7 in the proceedings. In order to do that Lufthansa needs comprehensive knowledge
8 of all part numbers to determine their relevance for the German litigation.

9 65. The information Thales provided with its June 1, 2022 letter to AES
10 (Exhibit A) is inconclusive regarding this crucial information. The information is
11 limited to the years 2015 to 2018 and therefore does not cover the period from
12 2003 to 2014. Furthermore, Lufthansa cannot determine on what basis Thales
13 decided that a Thales Component would be incorporated with an AES Component.

14 66. Providing this information is neither duplicative nor burdensome for
15 Thales. Information on the part numbers and part description are available for
16 instance in Thales's sales system and can be readily extracted. Moreover, Thales
17 certainly maintains other records of its parts as required by the aviation authorities
18 for approval and traceability purposes. It is not duplicative because Lufthansa
19 never addressed and received a list of the Thales Components. The list of AES
20 Components is incomplete and the 2022 Subpoena only concerns parts that have
21 not been listed before.

22 **Relevance of shipment information for the In-Seat-Power-System**
23 **(Request 2)**

24 67. Lufthansa has limited its request concerning AES Components to
25 shipping information that was not subject to the 2019 Subpoena. In order to
26 determine the scope of the infringement and to identify the distribution chain and

1 other infringers within that chain and to claim damages resulting from the
2 infringement from the shipment of the In-Seat-Power-Supply-System. The
3 categories of information facilitate the identification of streams of components of
4 the In-Seat-Power-Supply-System from Thales to its customers.

5 68. For example, respective shipment instructions are provided by Thales's
6 customers regarding the shipment of parts. At times, the parts are shipped to an
7 intermediate location in another country for certification and export reasons before
8 they are subsequently forwarded by intermediaries to Germany or the UK. Such
9 shipments are equally relevant to both countries. The modification level is relevant
10 because a different modification level indicates technical changes vis-à-vis the
11 previous version of a component that can influence the way the component is
12 incorporated into the system. Thales did not provide this information previously.
13 The batch number provides information about products made in the same
14 manufacturing run and therefore provides information on the manufacturing date.
15 Whether the part is subject to a retrofit or a linefit is relevant because a linefit
16 indicates that the component was used for installation in a new aircraft, whereas a
17 retrofit indicates the installation in an already existing aircraft. Based on the
18 information on the aircraft for which the part was intended, the location of
19 installation can be determined. In case of a linefit the location follows from the
20 aircraft type, i.e. a linefit for an A380 automatically means that the installation
21 eventually took place in Hamburg, Germany, the location of the final assembly line
22 of the A380.

23 69. Providing this information is not difficult for Thales as this
24 information should be readily available in Thales's sales system or quality control
25 system as evidenced by Thales's June 1, 2022 letter to AES (Exhibit A). Thales
26

1 includes data like batch numbers in this letter so that such information must be
2 readily accessible by Thales.

3 **Relevance of shipment information for the Thales Components (Request**

4 **3)**

5 70. Information on Thales's sales of Thales Components is necessary to
6 determine and calculate Lufthansa's damages claims and to establish the
7 infringement within the distribution chain. The information categories are available
8 within Thales's sales or quality control system. As this request is limited to Thales
9 Components that have not been subject of the 2019 at all, the information is not
10 duplicative, either.

11 **Relevance of purchase information for the In-Seat-Power-System**

12 **(Request 4)**

13 71. Lufthansa requires information on Thales' purchases of In-Seat-Power-
14 Systems that it subsequently sold to Germany or the UK to claim damages and
15 determine the distribution chain into these countries. The request is limited to
16 special categories of information that have not been disclosed under the 2019
17 Subpoena.

18 72. This information is also available within Thales' sales system and can
19 be readily extracted electronically.

20 **Relevance of purchase information for the Thales Components (Request**

21 **5)**

22 73. Request 5 only concerns the Thales Components, which have not been
23 subject of the 2019 Subpoena. The information is highly relevant for the same
24 reasons as explained under Request 4.

25 74. This information is also available within Thales' sales system and can
26 be readily extracted electronically.

1 **Relevance of information on the incorporation of Thales Components**
2 **into In-Seat-Power-System (Request 6)**

3 75. This request is also limited to Thales Components and therefore was
4 not addressed by the 2019 Subpoena. Thales explained that it incorporates Thales
5 Components with AES Components in the In-Seat-Power-System which would
6 make these components subject to Lufthansa's damages. However, it is uncertain
7 how and which (cf. Request 1) Thales Components are incorporated with the AES
8 Components, e.g. if Thales supplies a connecting cable with the AES Components
9 to its downstream customers this cable would be subject to Lufthansa's damages.
10 To determine its claims and damages, Lufthansa therefore requires technical
11 information on the incorporation of these components in the In-Seat-Power-
12 System. Without this knowledge, Lufthansa runs the risk to either lose damages
13 potentially worth millions of U.S. dollars or risks to be ordered to pay the costs of
14 the proceedings in Germany or the UK if it wrongfully claims damages for these
15 components. To the extent Lufthansa is not successful, the German and UK courts
16 may order Lufthansa to pay court costs, attorney fees and out of court expenses.

17 76. Providing the respective documents should not be burdensome as
18 relevant documents need to be maintained for quality and traceability purposes by
19 Thales for each project.

20 **Relevance of information regarding the assembly of the components as**
21 **an infringing system (Request 7)**

22 77. As explained above, Lufthansa's patent protects a system comprising
23 several components. AES contests its liability on the basis of the shipment of
24 individual components that are not yet assembled as a system. Lufthansa therefore
25 requires evidence on the assembly of the individual components as an infringing
26 system to secure its damage claims against the infringers of its patents respectively.

1 The requested documents will provide such evidence. As explained above, the
2 technical coordination meetings typically take place between Thales, AES, Thales'
3 downstream customers and the aircraft manufacturers to discuss, plan and agree
4 the system that will be installed on the respective aircraft. Lufthansa relies on such
5 a document it retrieved from AES in the German proceedings to substantiate the
6 assembly of the individual components as an infringing system and such protocols
7 from Thales are therefore highly relevant to the European litigation. The same
8 applies to delivery and shipment schedules which show the delivery and shipment
9 of the parts needed to create the infringing system. The same applies to so called
10 cable plans. These plans are typically coordinated between Thales and the seat
11 vendors to determine the length of the cables needed to connect the respective
12 other components of the In-Seat-Power-Supply-System. As part of these plans
13 diagrams showing the wiring of the respective system with all of its components
14 are exchanged which provide evidence sufficient to show the assembly of the
15 components as an infringing system.

16 **Relevance of information regarding collaboration with AES (Request 8)**

17 78. As explained above, Lufthansa is claiming damages from AES based
18 on joint actions with its downstream customers, including Thales, in Germany.
19 AES contests any collaboration despite its active involvement in the planning of
20 individual projects with its downstream customers, seat vendors and aircraft
21 manufacturers. Thus, to establish AES's liability and claim additional damages,
22 Lufthansa has to show that AES deliberately participated in its downstream
23 customer's actions or actions of seat vendors or aircraft manufacturers in the
24 infringement.

1 79. Providing the respective documents should not be burdensome as
2 relevant documents need to be maintained for quality and traceability purposes by
3 Thales for each project.

4 **Thales**

5 80. Thales is a Delaware corporation, headquartered in Virginia, that has a
6 corporate office in Irvine, California, from which it has been known to ship
7 infringing units to Germany.

8 81. Thales is a subsidiary of Thales USA Inc., which is, in turn, the
9 principal North American subsidiary of Thales Group. Among other things, Thales
10 designs, engineers, sells, and installs in-flight entertainment and communications
11 solutions to airlines worldwide for both commercial and private aircraft.
12

13 82. AES sells its AES Components to Thales, among other aircraft-
14 component companies that Thales then supplies to its downstream customers.
15 Many of these AES Components are constructed pursuant to specifications from
16 Airbus, Boeing, and other original equipment manufacturers (“OEMs”), for
17 installation on those manufacturers’ aircraft in Europe.

18 83. Many or most of these AES Components are delivered to Thales’s
19 facility in Irvine, California. And, as noted previously, Thales has been known to
20 ship these AES Components from this facility to Germany and the UK.
21 Accordingly, the documentation Lufthansa is seeking, should be located at the
22 Irvine, California, facility or otherwise in the custody and control of Thales and its
23 employees in that facility.
24

1 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
2 America that the foregoing is true and correct.

3 Dated: December 30, 2022

4 
5

6 _____
7 Gerd Jaekel
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EXHIBIT A

June 1, 2022

Via E-Mail

Christian Stoll
Hogan Lovells International LLP
Alstertor 21
20095 Hamburg
christian.stoll@hoganlovells.com

**Re: AES Request for Support in German Litigation,
Reference No. 311 cs 145628. 000019, #2128947**

Dear Mr. Stoll:

I write in response to your letters of November 30, 2021 and February 8, 2022, requesting information from Thales Avionics, Inc. ("Thales") about certain parts and assemblies as they relate to Germany.

Accompanying this letter is an Excel spreadsheet, Appendix 1, containing the responsive information using the parts attached as Annex 1a to your February 8 correspondence. Consistent with our understanding of the request, we have included information for those Thales assemblies that incorporate one or more of the AES parts listed on Annex 1a. As a result, the spreadsheet includes two worksheets. The first worksheet, astronics_parts_shipment, lists responsive shipments of parts listed on Annex 1a. The second worksheet, astronics_component_shipment, lists responsive shipments of Thales components that incorporate one or more of the parts listed on Annex 1a.

Please note however that Thales has not provided the identity of the customer to whom the parts were sold to protect the privacy of Thales customers.

The attached spreadsheet contains the information from August 1, 2015 through May 22, 2018.

Thales declines to produce information prior to August 1, 2015 responsive to Annex 1a because of the unreasonable burden such production would require. Thales migrated its database to a new platform in the summer of 2015. As a result, information from before August 1, 2015 would be accessible only on a legacy database platform. As a result of the normal turnover of staff as well as reductions in response to the extraordinary prevailing market conditions, current Thales staff lack sufficient familiarity with the legacy database platform, which I would note includes only information that is seven years old or older at this point. Retrieving the information you seek for before August 1, 2015 would require an unreasonably burdensome diversion of resources into further development of an unneeded competency for current staff or the costly retention of outside consultants as well as the diversion of internal resources to equip those outside consultants with the company and industry knowledge required to complete the task. The request for the earlier information is therefore not practicable.

However, Thales is able to provide a second Excel spreadsheet, Appendix 2, with some of the responsive information. Appendix 2 is a list prepared using the parts list that accompanied your May 21, 2021 letter and was drawn from the legacy database platform. It therefore provides information from before August 1, 2015. This information was later overtaken by the subsequent

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SUTHERLAND

instructions we understand you to have received in the German proceedings. Nonetheless, we attach it here in the event that it is helpful to you and the Court.

We further note that Lufthansa Technik AG ("Lufthansa"), which we understand is your counterparty in the German litigation, compelled Thales to produce substantial information about these parts and the Thales assemblies that incorporate them as they relate to Germany. Providing this information was a substantial burden to Thales, made more so by Lufthansa's initial resistance to specifically identifying the AES parts for which it was seeking information. For the final iteration of that exercise, however, Thales used a list of parts prepared by Lufthansa. Your US counsel, as well as Lufthansa, already have received that information, which included information relating to before August 1, 2015.¹

Finally, please note that even with customer information removed, this information is highly confidential and includes business competitive information that could damage Thales if shared with Thales competitors or disclosed publicly. As a result, Thales provides this information on the understanding that this information will be disclosed to Lufthansa only upon Lufthansa agreeing to treat the information as subject to the terms of the September 23, 2019 Revised Protective Order [ECF Doc. No. 59] entered by the U.S. District Court for the Central District of California in *In re Lufthansa Technik AG*, case number 8:19-mc-00016, as modified by the May 13, 2021 Stipulation and Order Modifying Protective Order [ECF Doc. No. 127] and that, further, AES will request that the German court take all appropriate steps to prevent its disclosure beyond that required for purposes of the court proceedings.

Sincerely,

/s/ Daniel Morris

¹ At the time, Thales had the benefit of staff experienced with the legacy database system, which staff have since separated from Thales.

EXHIBIT B

1 Lawrence D. Rosenberg
2 (pro hac vice application to be filed)
3 JONES DAY
4 51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
5 Washington, D.C. 20001-2113
6 Phone: (202) 879-3939
7 Fax: (202) 626-1700
8 ldrosenberg@jonesday.com
9 Alexis Adian Smith (Cal. Bar. No. 274429)
10 JONES DAY
11 555 South Flower Street, Fiftieth Floor
12 Los Angeles, CA 90071
13 Phone: (213) 489-3939
14 Fax: (213) 243-2539
15 asmith@jonesday.com
16
17

10
11
12
13 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
14
15 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
16
17

18 In the Matter of the Application of
19 LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,
20 Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,
21 Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure, of Respondent Thales
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign
Proceedings,

Case No.

**DECLARATION OF ALASTAIR
MCCULLOCH**

22
23
24
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26
27
28 1. My name is Alastair McCulloch. I am a partner at the law firm Jones Day. I am a solicitor admitted to practice in England and Wales and have focused on patent litigation throughout my career.

2. Unless otherwise stated, I have personal knowledge of all the facts stated herein and, if called as a witness, would testify consistent with these facts.

3. I am in charge of Lufthansa Technik's action against Astronics AES in the United Kingdom, and I am fully informed about the status of this proceeding as well as of the other parallel proceedings in Europe, notably in Germany and France. Those proceedings are ongoing.

1 4. In December of 2017, Lufthansa filed a patent infringement action in
2 the United Kingdom Patents Court against AES. The action has been listed for trial
3 in February 2020.

4 5. The proposed discovery will allow Lufthansa to identify whether
5 additional claims may be needed in the United Kingdom, whether within the current
6 proceedings or in additional proceedings. There is urgency to this, because, given
7 the relevant statutes of limitations, any delay in identifying such additional claims
8 may prevent the recovery of substantial damages by Lufthansa.

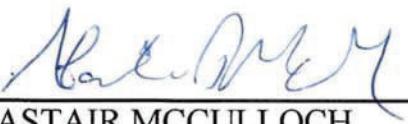
9 6. There is a limited ability for a potential claimant in the United
10 Kingdom to seek discovery before proceedings start. However such discovery is
11 limited to documents which would be disclosable in those proceedings. It therefore
12 could not be used in relation to documents relevant to claims in other countries.
13 Further, it is limited to documents and there is no possibility to obtain depositions.

14 7. The statute of limitations in the United Kingdom for patent
15 infringement is six years. Thus, a litigant can recover damages for acts of
16 infringement that predate the initiation of court proceedings by six years.

17 8. Courts in the United Kingdom routinely protect litigants' confidential
18 information by the use of "Confidentiality Clubs" which require the recipients of
19 confidential information to sign confidentiality undertaking to protect the
20 confidentiality of the information.

21 I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States of
22 America that the foregoing is true and correct.

23
24 Dated: June 28, 2019

25
26 
27
28

ALASTAIR MCCULLOCH

DECLARATION OF
ALASTAIR MCCULLOUGH

ATTACHMENT 4

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
for the
Central District of California

Lufthansa Technik AG _____)
Plaintiff _____)
v. _____) Civil Action No.
Thales Avionics, Inc. _____)
Defendant _____)

**SUBPOENA TO PRODUCE DOCUMENTS, INFORMATION, OR OBJECTS
OR TO PERMIT INSPECTION OF PREMISES IN A CIVIL ACTION**

To: Thales Avionics, Inc.

(Name of person to whom this subpoena is directed)

Production: YOU ARE COMMANDED to produce at the time, date, and place set forth below the following documents, electronically stored information, or objects, and to permit inspection, copying, testing, or sampling of the material: See Attached List.

Place:	Date and Time:
--------	----------------

Inspection of Premises: YOU ARE COMMANDED to permit entry onto the designated premises, land, or other property possessed or controlled by you at the time, date, and location set forth below, so that the requesting party may inspect, measure, survey, photograph, test, or sample the property or any designated object or operation on it.

Place:	Date and Time:
--------	----------------

The following provisions of Fed. R. Civ. P. 45 are attached – Rule 45(c), relating to the place of compliance; Rule 45(d), relating to your protection as a person subject to a subpoena; and Rule 45(e) and (g), relating to your duty to respond to this subpoena and the potential consequences of not doing so.

Date: _____

CLERK OF COURT

OR

Signature of Clerk or Deputy Clerk

Attorney's signature

The name, address, e-mail address, and telephone number of the attorney representing (*name of party*) _____
_____, who issues or requests this subpoena, are:

Notice to the person who issues or requests this subpoena

If this subpoena commands the production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things or the inspection of premises before trial, a notice and a copy of the subpoena must be served on each party in this case before it is served on the person to whom it is directed. Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4).

Civil Action No. _____

PROOF OF SERVICE

(This section should not be filed with the court unless required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45.)

I received this subpoena for (*name of individual and title, if any*) _____
on (*date*) _____.

I served the subpoena by delivering a copy to the named person as follows: _____

on (*date*) _____ ; or

I returned the subpoena unexecuted because: _____

Unless the subpoena was issued on behalf of the United States, or one of its officers or agents, I have also
tendered to the witness the fees for one day's attendance, and the mileage allowed by law, in the amount of
\$ _____.

My fees are \$ _____ for travel and \$ _____ for services, for a total of \$ 0.00 _____.

I declare under penalty of perjury that this information is true.

Date: _____
Server's signature

Printed name and title

Server's address

Additional information regarding attempted service, etc.:

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 45 (c), (d), (e), and (g) (Effective 12/1/13)

(c) Place of Compliance.

(1) For a Trial, Hearing, or Deposition. A subpoena may command a person to attend a trial, hearing, or deposition only as follows:

(A) within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; or

(B) within the state where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person, if the person

(i) is a party or a party's officer; or

(ii) is commanded to attend a trial and would not incur substantial expense.

(2) For Other Discovery. A subpoena may command:

(A) production of documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things at a place within 100 miles of where the person resides, is employed, or regularly transacts business in person; and

(B) inspection of premises at the premises to be inspected.

(d) Protecting a Person Subject to a Subpoena; Enforcement.

(1) Avoiding Undue Burden or Expense; Sanctions. A party or attorney responsible for issuing and serving a subpoena must take reasonable steps to avoid imposing undue burden or expense on a person subject to the subpoena. The court for the district where compliance is required must enforce this duty and impose an appropriate sanction—which may include lost earnings and reasonable attorney's fees—on a party or attorney who fails to comply.

(2) Command to Produce Materials or Permit Inspection.

(A) Appearance Not Required. A person commanded to produce documents, electronically stored information, or tangible things, or to permit the inspection of premises, need not appear in person at the place of production or inspection unless also commanded to appear for a deposition, hearing, or trial.

(B) Objections. A person commanded to produce documents or tangible things or to permit inspection may serve on the party or attorney designated in the subpoena a written objection to inspecting, copying, testing, or sampling any or all of the materials or to inspecting the premises—or to producing electronically stored information in the form or forms requested. The objection must be served before the earlier of the time specified for compliance or 14 days after the subpoena is served. If an objection is made, the following rules apply:

(i) At any time, on notice to the commanded person, the serving party may move the court for the district where compliance is required for an order compelling production or inspection.

(ii) These acts may be required only as directed in the order, and the order must protect a person who is neither a party nor a party's officer from significant expense resulting from compliance.

(3) Quashing or Modifying a Subpoena.

(A) When Required. On timely motion, the court for the district where compliance is required must quash or modify a subpoena that:

(i) fails to allow a reasonable time to comply;

(ii) requires a person to comply beyond the geographical limits specified in Rule 45(c);

(iii) requires disclosure of privileged or other protected matter, if no exception or waiver applies; or

(iv) subjects a person to undue burden.

(B) When Permitted. To protect a person subject to or affected by a subpoena, the court for the district where compliance is required may, on motion, quash or modify the subpoena if it requires:

(i) disclosing a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or commercial information; or

(ii) disclosing an unretained expert's opinion or information that does not describe specific occurrences in dispute and results from the expert's study that was not requested by a party.

(C) Specifying Conditions as an Alternative. In the circumstances described in Rule 45(d)(3)(B), the court may, instead of quashing or modifying a subpoena, order appearance or production under specified conditions if the serving party:

(i) shows a substantial need for the testimony or material that cannot be otherwise met without undue hardship; and

(ii) ensures that the subpoenaed person will be reasonably compensated.

(e) Duties in Responding to a Subpoena.

(1) Producing Documents or Electronically Stored Information. These procedures apply to producing documents or electronically stored information:

(A) Documents. A person responding to a subpoena to produce documents must produce them as they are kept in the ordinary course of business or must organize and label them to correspond to the categories in the demand.

(B) Form for Producing Electronically Stored Information Not Specified. If a subpoena does not specify a form for producing electronically stored information, the person responding must produce it in a form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a reasonably usable form or forms.

(C) Electronically Stored Information Produced in Only One Form. The person responding need not produce the same electronically stored information in more than one form.

(D) Inaccessible Electronically Stored Information. The person responding need not provide discovery of electronically stored information from sources that the person identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective order, the person responding must show that the information is not reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the court may nonetheless order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause, considering the limitations of Rule 26(b)(2)(C). The court may specify conditions for the discovery.

(2) Claiming Privilege or Protection.

(A) Information Withheld. A person withholding subpoenaed information under a claim that it is privileged or subject to protection as trial-preparation material must:

(i) expressly make the claim; and

(ii) describe the nature of the withheld documents, communications, or tangible things in a manner that, without revealing information itself privileged or protected, will enable the parties to assess the claim.

(B) Information Produced. If information produced in response to a subpoena is subject to a claim of privilege or of protection as trial-preparation material, the person making the claim may notify any party that received the information of the claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a party must promptly return, sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has; must not use or disclose the information until the claim is resolved; must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified; and may promptly present the information under seal to the court for the district where compliance is required for a determination of the claim. The person who produced the information must preserve the information until the claim is resolved.

(g) Contempt.

The court for the district where compliance is required—and also, after a motion is transferred, the issuing court—may hold in contempt a person who, having been served, fails without adequate excuse to obey the subpoena or an order related to it.

Exhibit A to Subpoena Directed to Thales

Definitions

“Thales” or “You” shall mean Thales Avionics Inc., located at 58 Discovery, Irvine, CA 92618, and all predecessors, successors in interest, assignees; and all directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, and/or partners of the aforementioned entity.

“Astronics” or “AES” shall mean Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems, located at 12950 Willows Road, NE, Kirkland, WA 98034, and all predecessors, successors in interest, assignees; and all directors, officers, employees, agents, representatives, and/or partners of the aforementioned entity.

“Document(s)” shall be defined to the fullest extent permitted by Federal Rule Civil Procedure 34 and case law interpreting it.

The words “and,” “or” and “and/or” shall be construed conjunctively or disjunctively as is necessary to make the request inclusive rather than exclusive.

“In-Seat Power-System” shall mean systems or parts thereof that incorporate or were offered, imported, owned, sold, or brought into circulation with one or more AES Components.

“AES Components” shall mean power supply systems and all parts thereof that are (a) suitable for providing an alternating current supply with 110V or more, (b) licensed to be used in the passenger cabin of an aircraft, (c) offered, imported, owned, sold, or brought into circulation by AES, and (d) make use of the features claimed by the German and/or UK part of the European Patent 0 881 145, or sold therewith, including master control units, power supplies, such as in-seat power supplies, in-seat power modules or in-seat power boxes, outlet units, in-use lights, cable connections to the in-use light, cladding for sockets, ground wires, configuration modules, cable extensions and termination plugs, seat-to-seat cables and other electronic parts, connections, including all associated cables, and/or spare parts and/or the parts listed in Annex A to this exhibit. This definition expressly includes any modifications, adjustments, or re-designs of any such power system and all parts thereof from the date the system was introduced until May 21, 2018.

“Thales Components” shall mean power supply systems and all parts thereof that are (a) suitable for being used in a system providing an alternating current supply with 110V or more, (b) licensed to be used in the passenger cabin of an aircraft, (c) capable of incorporating or being connected to one or more AES Components, or sold therewith. This definition expressly includes any modifications, adjustments, or re-designs of any such power system and all parts thereof from the date the system was introduced until May 21, 2018.

“Installation” or “installed” shall mean the installation, assembly and/or connection to another component. .

“Shipment” shall mean each sale or shipment, including direct shipments or indirect shipments via intermediaries, of an In-Seat Power-System or part thereof, or parts sold therewith, to a location or aircraft manufacturer or customer or seat vendor in Germany or the UK or intended for the installation on an aircraft finally assembled in Germany or the UK, such as the A 380.

“A380” shall mean the Airbus A380 aircraft that was developed and produced by Airbus.

“German seat vendor” shall mean a seat vendor having a place of business or manufacturing site in Germany, such as Recaro Aircraft Seating GmbH & Co. KG and ZIM Flugsitz GmbH, including its predecessors and successors.“UK seat vendor” shall mean a seat vendor having a place of business or manufacturing site in the UK, such as Safran Seats GB and B/E Aerospace (UK) Limited,

Instructions

Thales is requested to produce Documents in the following categories that are in Thales’s possession, custody, or control, in their entirety and without redaction or expurgation. “Possession, custody, or control” shall be construed to the fullest extent provided under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 34 and 45 and shall include those Documents within the United States that Thales has the ability to demand or to gain access to in the ordinary course of business, including from or through its parent(s) and/or subsidiary/ies.

If any Document is withheld based upon a claim of privilege or other protection, provide for each such Document: (i) the date of the Document, (ii) the names of all authors, (iii) the names of all recipients, (iv) the names of all cc and/or bcc recipients, (v) the type of Document, (vi) a description of the Document (vii) an identification of the privilege or protection claimed and (viii) a brief explanation of the basis of your claim of privilege or other protection.

Documents shall not be withheld on the grounds that they contain highly sensitive or confidential information, but instead shall be designated in accordance with the terms of the protective order entered by the Court.

Requests for documents may be limited as to responsive documents regarding installation in Germany, or documents that are otherwise responsive, from December 26, 2003 to May 22, 2018, and responsive documents regarding the installation in the UK from December 1, 2011 to May 22, 2022, excluding documents Thales has produced to Lufthansa under the subpoena dated July 8, 2019.

Documents Requested

1. Documents, including but not limited to parts lists, cross reference documents, sufficient to show the part numbers and part descriptions of the components of the In-Seat Power-System, including equivalent part numbers used by Thales, AES or Thales’ customers.

2. Documents, including but not limited to shipping documents, sufficient to show, for each year since the first shipments and for each shipment, shipment instructions, the modification level, batch number, whether it was a retrofit or a linefit.

3. Documents, including but not limited to purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents or offers, sufficient to show, for each year since the first shipments of Thales Components and for each shipment, the order class, the sales code, the sales order line, the customer information, such as the customer number, the name, the city and country code, date added, customer due date, actual shipment date, customer purchase order number, Fac code, part number, part description, quantity of units, unit price, extended price, comp flag, ship-to address, including the ship-to name, city and country code, program number, aircraft type that the part would be installed on, freight carrier, bill of lading, tail number of the aircraft that the parts would be installed on, shipment instructions, the modification level, batch number, whether it was a retrofit or a linefit.

4. Documents, including but not limited to purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents or offers, sufficient to show, for each year since the first purchases, for each purchase or receipt of an In-Seat Power-System or part thereof that was subsequently sold or shipped according to Request no. 2 by Thales, the modification level and batch number.

5. Documents, including but not limited to purchase orders, invoices, shipping documents or offers, sufficient to show, for each year since the first purchases, for each purchase or receipt of an In-Seat Power-System or part thereof that was subsequently sold or shipped according to Request no. 3 by Thales, the vendor, including the vendor number, vendor name, vendor invoice number and invoice date, purchase order number, line number, packaging slip number, date received, quantity received, purchase order line unit price, purchase order line extended price or other compensation, disposition reference, part description and part class, the modification level and batch number.

6. Documents, including but not limited to component maintenance manuals, data sheets, declarations of design and performance, equipment specifications, system description documents, sufficient to show how the components of an In-Seat-Power-System pursuant to Request no. 2 can be incorporated in the In-Seat-Power-System.

7. Documents, including but not limited to initial technical coordination minutes, preliminary design reviews, critical design reviews, first article inspection minutes and system review documents, schedules, such as delivery schedules, shipment schedules or milestone confirmations, or plans, such as electric system architecture plans, cable plans and cable routing plans, sufficient to show for each In-Seat Power-System or part thereof that was subsequently sold or shipped according to Request no. 2 by Thales the installation of the In-Seat Power-System in Germany or the UK, including the installation by Thales' customers, seat vendors or the aircraft manufacturer, including Thales' line support at Airbus's final assembly line in Hamburg, Germany.

8. Documents, including but not limited to initial technical coordination minutes, preliminary design reviews, critical design reviews, first article inspection minutes and system review documents, schedules, such as delivery schedules, shipment schedules or milestone

confirmations, plans, such as electric system architecture plans, cable plans and cable routing plans, training materials, such as PowerPoint presentations, or technical documents, such as component maintenance manuals, user manuals or repair manuals, sufficient to show AES's interaction with Thales concerning the installation of the In-Seat-Power-System in Germany and/or the UK and for a customer located in Germany and/or the UK, including AES's line fit support at Airbus's final assembly line in Hamburg, Germany or AES's line support at the seat vendors in Germany or the UK.

* * *

Annex A

Part Number

129986; 131581; 131585; 1067844; 1067845; 1067846; 1068855; 1068856; 1068857; 1174801; 1174802; 1174805; 1174812; 1174813; 1174814; 1191805; 1191806; 1191842; 1191847; 1191848; 1191849; 1191853; 1191854; 1191855; 1191871; 1191885; 1191886; 1191887; 1191892; 1191894; 1191899; 1248802; 1248807; 1248813; 1248868; 1248878; 1248879; 1248880; 1248882; 1248883; 1248884; 1248886; 1248887; 1284805; 1291809; 1295829; 1299801; 1299802; 1299804; 1299811; 1299816; 1299820; 1299821; 1299829; 1299830; 1299831; 1299853; 1299858; 1299859; 1299866; 1299867; 1299868; 1299869; 1299875; 1299876; 1299882; 1299886; 1299890; 1299892; 1301804; 1301805; 1301812; 1301813; 1301814; 1301817; 1301829; 1301842; 1301843; 1301844; 1301865; 1301868; 1301869; 1301875; 1301877; 1315811; 1315821; 1315822; 1315823; 1315824; 1315847; 1315851; 1315854; 1315879; 1315883; 12998025; 12998026; 1067-1; 1067-2; 1067510-1; 1067511-1; 1067801-; 1067802-; 1067806-1-10; 1067806-1-15; 1067806-1-20; 1067806-1-25; 1067806-1-30; 1067806-1-35; 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MS51957-17; NAS1149D0316H; NAS1149D0332J; NAS1149D0332K; NAS1149DN432K; NAS1149DN816H;
NAS1149DN832J; NAS1801-04-6; NAS1801-08-7; NAS1801-3-10; NAS1801-3-6; NAS1801-3-7; NAS1801-3-9; NAS1836-3-
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FA3632-01; RD-FA3652-01; RD-KM6097-; RD-KM6100-; RD-KM6101-; RD-KM6188-; RD-KM6325-; RD-KM6326-

* * *

ATTACHMENT 5

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Application of) No. 8:19-mc-00016-UA-KES
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,) [PROPOSED] REVISED PROTECTIVE
Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28) ORDER
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,)
Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil)
Procedure, of Respondent Thales,)
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign)
Proceedings.)
_____)

WHEREAS the disputes between these parties arise in a highly competitive industry in which constant innovation and research are necessary, that disclosure of material relating to innovation and research could cause decided competitive harm or unfair competitive advantage, and that therefore good cause exists for entry of a protective order regarding confidentiality of trade secret or nonpublic technical, commercial, financial, personal, or business information that is expected to be produced or provided in the course of discovery;

WHEREAS the applicant in this action, Lufthansa Technik AG ("Lufthansa"), recognizes that in response to its requests for discovery under 28 U.S.C. § 1782, Respondent, Thales Avionics, Inc. ("Thales"), may be required to disclose such confidential or sensitive business information;

WHEREAS such sensitive information should be treated as confidential, but not restricted in such a way as would impede Lufthansa's ability to use the discovered information to aid of the aforementioned German proceeding or Contemplated Proceedings;

NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered as follows:

Definitions

As used in this Protective Order, the following definitions apply.

1. The terms "**Thales**" and "**Respondent**" refer to Thales Avionics, Inc.
2. The terms "**Lufthansa**" and "**Petitioner**" refer to Lufthansa Technik AG.
3. The terms "**AES**" refer to Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems Corp.
4. The term "**German Proceedings**" refers to Civil Law Proceeding No. 7 O 289/10, before the Mannheim Regional Court, and any appeals therefrom.
5. The term "**Contemplated Proceedings**" refers to contemplated or pending proceedings relating to the rights of Lufthansa arising out of any parts or foreign counterparts of

European Patent No. EP 881 145 that have been or are being considered for filing in Germany, France, Spain, the United Kingdom and/or Japan other than the German Proceedings.

6. The term "**Action**" refers to Lufthansa's § 1782 Petition to this Court.

7. The term "**Confidential Information**" refers to information produced by Thales and designated by Thales as "ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY" under the terms of this Protective Order.

8. The term "**Privileged Information**" refers to information protected by the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, or any other applicable privilege or immunity.

Method of Designating Confidential Information

9. Designation of Confidential Information should be made by stamping, placing, or affixing on the document in a manner which will not interfere with its legibility the phrase "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY."

10. Information should only be designated as Confidential Information when Thales in good faith believes that the information contains trade secrets or nonpublic technical, commercial, financial, personal, or business information.

11. Except for documents produced for inspection at Thales's facilities or its counsel's offices, the designation of Confidential Information should be made prior to, or contemporaneously with, the production or disclosure of that information.

12. In the event that documents are produced for inspection at Thales's facilities or its counsel's offices, such documents may be produced for inspection before being marked "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY." However, once specific documents have been designated for

copying, any documents containing Confidential Information should then be marked "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" before delivery to Lufthansa.

13. To the extent that depositions (the term "depositions," as used in this document, also refers to any interviews conducted pursuant to Court order) are taken, Confidential Information disclosed during the deposition may be designated by notice, but only if it is designated as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" on the record when the deposition is taken. If a party discovers after the conclusion of a deposition that it has inadvertently failed to designate the deposition testimony as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY," it may designate the testimony as such by writing to counsel for the opposing parties within thirty (30) days after the conclusion of the deposition. Prior to the expiration of the thirty (30) day period, the parties shall treat the entire deposition testimony, transcript, and exhibits as if they had been designated as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY."

Inadvertent Disclosure of Confidential Information or Privileged Information

14. If Thales discovers after the production of a document that it has inadvertently failed to designate the document as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY," it may within thirty (30) days after production give written notice to Lufthansa that the document contains confidential material, whereupon (i) the Lufthansa shall, to the extent possible, retrieve all copies of the inadvertently produced document from any person or persons in possession of such copies and return them to Thales; (ii) Thales will simultaneously provide copies of the same document with each page marked "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY," and (iii) thereafter the parties shall treat such document as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY."

15. If Lufthansa believes that Thales may have inadvertently produced Privileged Information, they shall notify Thales's counsel of the potential inadvertent production within 5 business days and shall immediately sequester the potentially Privileged Information.

16. Thales's inadvertent production of Privileged Information shall not constitute a waiver of, and shall not otherwise prejudice any claim that such material or related material is privileged, protected as attorney work product, or is otherwise immune from discovery, provided that Thales notifies Lufthansa in writing promptly after discovery of such inadvertent production. Such inadvertently produced documents and things and all copies thereof shall promptly be returned to Thales upon request. After a request for the return of the inadvertently produced documents and things is made by Thales, no use shall be made of such documents and things other than to challenge the propriety of the asserted privilege or immunity, nor shall they be shown or disclosed to any person who had not already been given access to them before receipt of the request to return them. No demonstration or proof of error, inadvertence, excusable neglect, or absence of negligence shall be required of Thales in order to avail itself of the protection and provisions of this paragraph.

Handling and Disclosure of Confidential Information

17. No person shall disclose any Confidential Information under this Protective Order to any other person, except as follows:

17.1 Disclosure may be made to counsel of record in this Action, counsel in the German Proceedings, or counsel involved in the Contemplated Proceedings who have signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A), as well as employees of such counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose the information for this litigation.

17.2 Disclosure may be made only to Olaf Johannsen, as in-house counsel for Lufthansa, provided that he has signed the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A). Further, no Confidential Information will be transmitted to or stored on Lufthansa's servers, computers, email or document systems, nor shall Lufthansa have possession of any electronic, paper, or other copy of Confidential Information, except that counsel of record in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings may (i) carry with them Confidential Information onto Lufthansa premises for the purpose of permitting review of the Confidential Information by Mr. Johannsen in the presence of counsel of record in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings or (ii) may provide secure, electronic access through web-based technology to Mr. Johannsen so that he may review, but not download, Confidential Information along with counsel of record in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings.

17.3 Disclosure may be made to court reporters engaged for depositions and those persons, if any, specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making photocopies of documents. Prior to disclosure to any such court reporter or person engaged in making photocopies of documents, such person must agree to be bound by the terms of this Protective Order.

17.4 Disclosure may be made to consultants, investigators, or experts (hereinafter referred to collectively as "experts") who are engaged to assist in the preparation and trial of the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings. Any such expert shall not be an employee of a party. Any such expert shall be identified in writing in a notice that is received by counsel for the producing party at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of any disclosure. If, within fifteen (15) business days after such notice is received, an objection is filed by Thales in this Court to such disclosure, then no such disclosure shall be made without further order of this

Court. Before disclosure is made to any expert, he or she shall sign the "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A) indicating (a) that he or she has read and understands this Protective Order; and (b) that he or she shall be bound by the terms of the Protective Order.

17.5 Disclosure may be made to deponents and their counsel during depositions to the extent there are depositions in this Action, provided that the party making the disclosure shall give the producing party notice at least ten (10) business days in advance of such disclosure. If, within ten (10) business days after such notice is received, an objection is filed by Thales in this Court to such disclosure, then no such disclosure shall be made without further order of this Court. Notwithstanding this provision, nothing shall prevent disclosure of Thales-produced documents during depositions of Thales' witnesses or employees.

17.6 Disclosure may be made to a court in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, provided that the party making the disclosure shall give the producing party notice at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such disclosure, except for contemplated disclosures of 20 or fewer pages, for which only five (5) business days advance notice is required. For disclosures of more than 20 pages, if, within fifteen (15) business days after such notice is received, the producing party does not file a motion with this court objecting to the disclosure and showing good cause as to why the information shall be withheld, then such disclosure shall be made without further order of this court. For disclosures of 20 or fewer pages, the producing party may object to the disclosure within (5) business days. However, if within an additional (5) days after objecting, the producing party does not file a motion with this court objecting to the disclosure and showing good cause as to why the information shall be withheld, then such disclosure shall be made without further order of the court. If this Court determines that there is good cause for keeping the documents or other information sought to be disclosed

confidential in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, then the party seeking to make the disclosure in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings may not do so unless it obtains specific authorization, in advance, from this Court to do so. In evaluating such a request, this Court will consider the extent to which additional protections (beyond those contained herein) are necessary to insure confidentiality for the documents or other information in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings.

17.7 Disclosure may be made to this Court, its clerks and staff by filing Confidential Information (or any substantive reference to it in any other submission) in the manner consistent with this Court's Local Rules for applying to file documents under seal.

17.8 Notwithstanding the notice requirement of 17.4, 17.5, and 17.6 above, counsel of record in this action may request that Thales agree to abbreviate the notice period, to accommodate currently urgent or unforeseeably exigent deadlines in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, and Thales will attempt to accommodate that request.

17.9 Disclosure may be made to independent litigation support services or other vendors preapproved by all parties and which agree to the provisions of this Protective Order and any other necessary provisions to assure that the documents and information be held in the strictest of confidence.

18. Except as provided in Paragraph 18, counsel for the parties (in the German Proceedings, Contemplated Proceedings, and this litigation) must keep all Confidential Information secure within their exclusive possession. Each person to whom Confidential Information is disclosed shall be informed of the terms of this Protective Order and agree to be bound by it before disclosure to such person of any such information.

19. All copies, duplicates, extracts, summaries, or descriptions (hereinafter referred to collectively as "copies") of Confidential Information or any portion thereof, must be immediately affixed with the word "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" if that word does not already appear.

20. To the extent that any transcripts of depositions, exhibits, or any other papers filed or to be filed with this Court in this litigation reveal or tend to reveal Confidential Information, these papers or any portion thereof must be filed under seal in accordance with this Court's procedures for filing under seal.

21. This Protective Order shall be applicable to (i) all Confidential Information, whether produced by Thales or any other party, non-party, or third party, pursuant to deposition notice, requests for production of documents, subpoenas, or other discovery requests, whether formal or informal, in connection with this Action, and (2) all Confidential Information provided by any party in connection with any evidentiary hearings or other proceedings conducted during the course of this Action.

22. Compliance with the terms of this Protective Order shall not be deemed an admission that any documents are admissible in evidence and shall not constitute a waiver of objections concerning further use of the documents. Entering into, agreeing to, and/or complying with the terms of this Protective Order shall not (a) operate as an admission by any party that any document or material designated by any other party as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" contains or reflects proprietary or other confidential matter, or (b) prejudice in any way the right of any party to seek determination by the Court on notice of whether any particular document or material should be designated "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY."

23. If another court or administrative agency subpoenas or orders production of any discovery materials that a party has obtained under the terms of this Protective Order, such party

shall promptly notify the party who produced the materials of the pendency of such subpoenas or order, and shall allow the party who produced the materials a reasonable period of time to oppose or quash the subpoena or order before providing the materials to the person or entity seeking them. Compliance with any subpoena or order shall not be deemed a violation of this Protective Order absent the entry, in advance of the response date for the subpoena or order, of a supplemental protective order barring disclosure of the information, and communication of such an order to counsel for the person or entity under subpoena or order.

Destruction or Return of Confidential Information

24. Within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the last of the German Proceedings and Contemplated Proceedings, including any and all appeals, all Confidential Information not received in evidence must be returned to Thales, or certified to have been destroyed. The certification shall be filed with the Court by the receiving party's counsel of record in this Action.

Miscellaneous Provisions

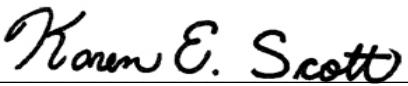
25. A designation of "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" may be challenged by Lufthansa. If a challenge is made, Thales bears the burden of showing that the designation is appropriate. A party moving to modify this Protective Order to provide for greater restrictions on disclosure must show that such a modification is necessary to protect the movant's interests.

26. In the event that any Confidential Information is submitted as evidence in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, access will be limited to those persons identified in Paragraph 18.

27. Until further order, this Court shall retain jurisdiction of this matter for the purpose of enforcing and/or modifying, altering, and/or amending the scope of this Protective Order, which shall continue to be binding after the conclusion of this Action.

28. Lufthansa shall assure compliance with this Protective Order by its representatives and Lufthansa shall be responsible for any violation of this Protective Order by its counsel. The parties reserve the right to seek any and all remedies available under applicable law in the event of a violation of this Protective Order.

Entered this 23rd day of September, 2019.



Hon. Karen E. Scott
United States Magistrate Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Application of) No.
))
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,) _____
Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28)
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,))
))
Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil)
Procedure, of Respondent Thales,))
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign))
Proceedings.))
))

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

UNDERTAKING OF

STATE OF ·)
) ss.
COUNTY OF ·)

I, _____, being duly sworn, state that:

My address is _____.

My present employer is

I have received a copy of the protective order in this case signed by district judge

on _____.

I have carefully read and understand the provisions of the protective order.

I will comply with all of the provisions of the protective order.

I will hold in confidence, and not disclose to anyone not qualified under the protective order, any Confidential Information or information derived therefrom, including words substance summaries, abstracts or indices of Confidential Information disclosed to me.

I shall return all materials containing Confidential Information and summaries, abstracts, and indices thereof, and copies thereof, which come into my possession, and document or things which I have prepared relating thereto, to counsel for the party by whom I am employed, retained, or otherwise designated as a qualified person.

I hereby submit to the jurisdiction of this court for the purpose of enforcement of the protective order in this case.

Dated: _____

Signature

1 Lawrence D. Rosenberg
2 (admitted *pro hac vice*)
JONES DAY
3 51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001-2113
Telephone: +1.202.879.3939
4 Facsimile: +1.202.626.1700
ldrosenberg@jonesday.com

William T. O'Brien
(admitted *pro hac vice*)
william.obrien@dentons.com
DANIEL MORRIS
(admitted *pro hac vice*)
danielmorris@eversheds-
sutherland.com
EVERSHEDS SUTHERLAND (US)
LLP
700 6th Street, N.W., Suite 700
Washington, DC 20001
Telephone: (202) 220-8348
Facsimile: (202) 637-3593

8 Alexis Adian Smith (SBN 274429)
JONES DAY
9 555 South Flower Street
Fiftieth Floor
10 Los Angeles, CA 90071-2452
Telephone: +1.213.489.3939
11 Facsimile: +1.213.243.2539
asmith@jonesday.com

RONALD D. KENT (Bar No.
100717)
ronald.kent@dentons.com
DENTONS US LLP
4675 MacArthur Court, Suite 1250
Newport Beach, CA 92660
Telephone: (949) 732-3700
Facsimile: (949) 732-3739

12 Attorneys for Petitioner
13 Lufthansa Technik AG

Attorneys for Respondent Thales
Avionics, Inc.

14
15 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
16 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
17

18 In the Matter of the Application of
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,
19 Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,
20 Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure, of Respondent Thales
21 Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign
Proceedings

Case No. 8:19-mc-00016-UA-KES
**STIPULATION AND ORDER
AMENDING PROTECTIVE
ORDER**

Hon. Judge Karen E. Scott
Courtroom: 6D

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1 The above-captioned parties, through their undersigned counsel, stipulate that
2 Section 17.2 of the Revised Protective Order (Dkt. #59) shall be amended to state
3 as follows:

5 17.2 Disclosure may be made only to Thomas Terbeck, as in-house
6 counsel for Lufthansa, provided that he has signed the
7 "Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound" (Exhibit A). Further,
8 no Confidential Information will be transmitted to or stored on
9 Lufthansa's servers, computers, email or document systems, nor shall
10 Lufthansa have possession of any electronic, paper, or other copy of
11 Confidential Information, except that counsel of record in the German
12 Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings may (i) carry with them
Confidential Information onto Lufthansa premises for the purpose of
permitting review of the Confidential Information by Thomas Terbeck
in the presence of counsel of record in the German Proceedings or
Contemplated Proceedings or (ii) may provide secure, electronic access
through web-based technology to Thomas Terbeck so that they may
review, but not download, Confidential Information along with counsel
of record in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings.

13 || DATED this May 12, 2021

By: /s/ Alexis A. Smith

Lawrence D. Rosenberg
(admitted *pro hac vice*)
JONES DAY
51 Louisiana Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20001.2113
Telephone: +1.202.879.3939
Facsimile: +1.202.626.1700
ldrosenberg@jonesday.com

Alexis A. Smith (SBN 274429)
JONES DAY
555 South Flower Street, Fiftieth Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071-2452
Telephone: +1.213.489.3939
Facsimile: +1.213.243.2539
asmith@jonesday.com

**Attorneys for Petitioner
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG**

By: /s/ Daniel Morris

Ronald D. Kent (SBN 100717)

1 ronald.kent@dentons.com
2 DENTONS US LLP
3 4675 MacArthur Court, Suite 1250
4 Newport Beach, California 92660
5 Telephone: (949) 732-3700
6 Facsimile: (949) 732-3739

7 William T. O'Brien
8 (admitted *pro hac vice*)
9 william.obrien@dentons.com
10 DANIEL MORRIS (admitted *pro hac vice*)
11 danielmorris@eversheds-sutherland.com
12 DENTONS US LLP
13 1900 K Street, N.W.
14 Washington, D.C. 20006
15 Telephone: (202) 496-7500
16 Facsimile: (202) 496-7756

17 Attorneys for Respondent
18 THALES AVIONICS, INC.

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ATTESTATION

In accordance with Local Rule 5-4.3.4(a)(2), I attest that concurrence in the filing of this document has been obtained from all other signatories listed and on whose behalf this filing is submitted.

Dated: May 12, 2021

JONES DAY

By: /s/ Alexis A. Smith

Alexis A. Smith

Attorneys for Petitioner
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG

ORDER

It is so ordered.

Dated: May 13, 2021

Karen E. Scott

Hon. Karen E. Scott

U.S. Magistrate Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Application of
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,
Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,
Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure, of Respondent Thales
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign
Proceedings

Case No.
PROPOSED PROTECTIVE ORDER

1 WHEREAS the disputes between these parties arise in a highly competitive
2 industry in which constant innovation and research are necessary, that disclosure of
3 material relating to innovation and research could cause decided competitive harm
4 or unfair competitive advantage, and that therefore good cause exists for entry of a
5 protective order regarding confidentiality of trade secret or nonpublic technical,
6 commercial, financial, personal, or business information that is expected to be
7 produced or provided in the course of discovery;

8 WHEREAS the applicant in this action, Lufthansa Technik AG
9 (“Lufthansa”), recognizes that in response to its requests for discovery under 28
10 U.S.C. § 1782, Respondent, Thales Avionics, Inc. (“Thales”), may be required to
11 disclose such confidential or sensitive business information;

12 WHEREAS such sensitive information should be treated as confidential, but
13 not restricted in such a way as would impede Lufthansa’s ability to use the
14 discovered information to aid of the aforementioned German proceeding or
15 Contemplated Proceedings;

16 NOW, THEREFORE, it is hereby ordered as follows:

17 **Definitions**

18 As used in this Protective Order, the following definitions apply.

19 1. The terms “**Thales**” and “**Respondent**” refer to Thales Avionics, Inc.
20 2. The terms “**Lufthansa**” and “**Petitioner**” refer to Lufthansa Technik
21 AG.

22 3. The terms “**AES**” refer to Astronics Advanced Electronic Systems
23 Corp.

24 4. The term “**German Proceedings**” refers to Civil Law Proceeding No.
25 7 O 289/10, before the Mannheim Regional Court, and any appeals therefrom.

26 5. The term “**Contemplated Proceedings**” refers to contemplated or
27 pending proceedings relating to the rights of Lufthansa arising out of any parts or
28 foreign counterparts of European Patent No. EP 881 145 that have been or are being

1 considered for filing in Germany, France, Spain, the United Kingdom and/or Japan
2 other than the German Proceedings.

3 6. The term “**Action**” refers to Lufthansa’s § 1782 Petition to this Court.

4 7. The term “**Confidential Information**” refers to information produced
5 by Thales and designated by Thales as “ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY” under the
6 terms of this Protective Order.

7 8. The term “**Privileged Information**” refers to information protected by
8 the attorney-client privilege, the work product doctrine, or any other applicable
9 privilege or immunity.

10 **Method of Designating Confidential Information**

11 9. Designation of Confidential Information should be made by stamping,
12 placing, or affixing on the document in a manner which will not interfere with its
13 legibility the phrase “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.”

14 10. Information should only be designated as Confidential Information
15 when Thales in good faith believes that the information contains trade secrets or
16 nonpublic technical, commercial, financial, personal, or business information.

17 11. Except for documents produced for inspection at Thales’s facilities or
18 its counsel’s offices, the designation of Confidential Information should be made
19 prior to, or contemporaneously with, the production or disclosure of that
20 information.

21 12. In the event that documents are produced for inspection at Thales’s
22 facilities or its counsel’s offices, such documents may be produced for inspection
23 before being marked “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.” However, once specific
24 documents have been designated for copying, any documents containing
25 Confidential Information should then be marked “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY”
26 before delivery to Lufthansa.

27 13. To the extent that depositions (the term “depositions,” as used in this
28 document, also refers to any interviews conducted pursuant to Court order) are

1 taken, Confidential Information disclosed during the deposition may be designated
2 by notice, but only if it is designated as “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY” on the
3 record when the deposition is taken. If a party discovers after the conclusion of a
4 deposition that it has inadvertently failed to designate the deposition testimony as
5 “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,” it may designate the testimony as such by writing
6 to counsel for the opposing parties within thirty (30) days after the conclusion of
7 the deposition. Prior to the expiration of the thirty (30) day period, the parties shall
8 treat the entire deposition testimony, transcript, and exhibits as if they had been
9 designated as “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.”

10 **Inadvertent Disclosure of Confidential Information or Privileged Information**

11 14. If Thales discovers after the production of a document that it has
12 inadvertently failed to designate the document as “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,”
13 it may within thirty (30) days after production give written notice to Lufthansa that
14 the document contains confidential material, whereupon (i) the Lufthansa shall, to
15 the extent possible, retrieve all copies of the inadvertently produced document from
16 any person or persons in possession of such copies and return them to Thales; (ii)
17 Thales will simultaneously provide copies of the same document with each page
18 marked “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY,” and (iii) thereafter the parties shall treat
19 such document as “ATTORNEY’S EYES ONLY.”

20 15. If Lufthansa believes that Thales may have inadvertently produced
21 Privileged Information, they shall notify Thales’s counsel of the potential
22 inadvertent production within 5 business days and shall immediately sequester the
23 potentially Privileged Information.

24 16. Thales’s inadvertent production of Privileged Information shall not
25 constitute a waiver of, and shall not otherwise prejudice any claim that such
26 material or related material is privileged, protected as attorney work product, or is
27 otherwise immune from discovery, provided that Thales notifies Lufthansa in
28 writing promptly after discovery of such inadvertent production. Such inadvertently

1 produced documents and things and all copies thereof shall promptly be returned to
2 Thales upon request. After a request for the return of the inadvertently produced
3 documents and things is made by Thales, no use shall be made of such documents
4 and things other than to challenge the propriety of the asserted privilege or
5 immunity, nor shall they be shown or disclosed to any person who had not already
6 been given access to them before receipt of the request to return them. No
7 demonstration or proof of error, inadvertence, excusable neglect, or absence of
8 negligence shall be required of Thales in order to avail itself of the protection and
9 provisions of this paragraph.

10 **Handling and Disclosure of Confidential Information**

11 17. No person shall disclose any Confidential Information under this
12 Protective Order to any other person, except as follows:

13 17.1 Disclosure may be made to counsel of record in this Action, counsel in
14 the German Proceedings, or counsel involved in the Contemplated Proceedings
15 who have signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A),
16 as well as employees of such counsel to whom it is reasonably necessary to disclose
17 the information for this litigation.

18 17.2 Disclosure may be made only to Thomas Terbeck, as in-house counsel
19 for Lufthansa, provided that he has signed the “Acknowledgment and Agreement to
20 Be Bound” (Exhibit A). Further, no Confidential Information will be transmitted to
21 or stored on Lufthansa’s servers, computers, email or document systems, nor shall
22 Lufthansa have possession of any electronic, paper, or other copy of Confidential
23 Information, except that counsel of record in the German Proceedings or
24 Contemplated Proceedings may (i) carry with them Confidential Information onto
25 Lufthansa premises for the purpose of permitting review of the Confidential
26 Information by Thomas Terbeck in the presence of counsel of record in the German
27 Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings or (ii) may provide secure, electronic
28 access through web-based technology to Thomas Terbeck so that he may review,

1 but not download, Confidential Information along with counsel of record in the
2 German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings.

3 17.3 Disclosure may be made to court reporters engaged for depositions and
4 those persons, if any, specifically engaged for the limited purpose of making
5 photocopies of documents. Prior to disclosure to any such court reporter or person
6 engaged in making photocopies of documents, such person must agree to be bound
7 by the terms of this Protective Order.

8 17.4 Disclosure may be made to consultants, investigators, or experts
9 (hereinafter referred to collectively as “experts”) who are engaged to assist in the
10 preparation and trial of the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings. Any
11 such expert shall not be an employee of a party. Any such expert shall be identified
12 in writing in a notice that is received by counsel for the producing party at least
13 fifteen (15) business days in advance of any disclosure. If, within fifteen (15)
14 business days after such notice is received, an objection is filed by Thales in this
15 Court to such disclosure, then no such disclosure shall be made without further
16 order of this Court. Before disclosure is made to any expert, he or she shall sign the
17 “Acknowledgment and Agreement to Be Bound” (Exhibit A) indicating (a) that he
18 or she has read and understands this Protective Order; and (b) that he or she shall be
19 bound by the terms of the Protective Order.

20 17.5 Disclosure may be made to deponents and their counsel during
21 depositions to the extent there are depositions in this Action, provided that the party
22 making the disclosure shall give the producing party notice at least ten (10)
23 business days in advance of such disclosure. If, within ten (10) business days after
24 such notice is received, an objection is filed by Thales in this Court to such
25 disclosure, then no such disclosure shall be made without further order of this
26 Court. Notwithstanding this provision, nothing shall prevent disclosure of Thales-
27 produced documents during depositions of Thales’ witnesses or employees.

28 17.6 Disclosure may be made to a court in the German Proceedings or

1 Contemplated Proceedings, provided that the party making the disclosure shall give
2 the producing party notice at least fifteen (15) business days in advance of such
3 disclosure, except for contemplated disclosures of 20 or fewer pages, for which
4 only five (5) business days advance notice is required. For disclosures of more than
5 20 pages, if, within fifteen (15) business days after such notice is received, the
6 producing party does not file a motion with this court objecting to the disclosure
7 and showing good cause as to why the information shall be withheld, then such
8 disclosure shall be made without further order of this court. For disclosures of 20 or
9 fewer pages, the producing party may object to the disclosure within (5) business
10 days. However, if within an additional (5) days after objecting, the producing party
11 does not file a motion with this court objecting to the disclosure and showing good
12 cause as to why the information shall be withheld, then such disclosure shall be
13 made without further order of the court. If this Court determines that there is good
14 cause for keeping the documents or other information sought to be disclosed
15 confidential in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, then the
16 party seeking to make the disclosure in the German Proceedings or Contemplated
17 Proceedings may not do so unless it obtains specific authorization, in advance, from
18 this Court to do so. In evaluating such a request, this Court will consider the extent
19 to which additional protections (beyond those contained herein) are necessary to
20 insure confidentiality for the documents or other information in the German
21 Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings.

22 17.7 Disclosure may be made to this Court, its clerks and staff by filing
23 Confidential Information (or any substantive reference to it in any other
24 submission) in the manner consistent with this Court's Local Rules for applying to
25 file documents under seal.

26 17.8 Notwithstanding the notice requirement of 17.4, 17.5, and 17.6 above,
27 counsel of record in this action may request that Thales agree to abbreviate the
28 notice period, to accommodate currently urgent or unforeseeably exigent deadlines

1 in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, and Thales will attempt
2 to accommodate that request.

3 17.9 Disclosure may be made to independent litigation support services or
4 other vendors preapproved by all parties and which agree to the provisions of this
5 Protective Order and any other necessary provisions to assure that the documents
6 and information be held in the strictest of confidence.

7 18. Except as provided in Paragraph 18, counsel for the parties (in the
8 German Proceedings, Contemplated Proceedings, and this litigation) must keep all
9 Confidential Information secure within their exclusive possession. Each person to
10 whom Confidential Information is disclosed shall be informed of the terms of this
11 Protective Order and agree to be bound by it before disclosure to such person of any
12 such information.

13 19. All copies, duplicates, extracts, summaries, or descriptions (hereinafter
14 referred to collectively as “copies”) of Confidential Information or any portion
15 thereof, must be immediately affixed with the word “ATTORNEY’S EYES
16 ONLY” if that word does not already appear.

17 20. To the extent that any transcripts of depositions, exhibits, or any other
18 papers filed or to be filed with this Court in this litigation reveal or tend to reveal
19 Confidential Information, these papers or any portion thereof must be filed under
20 seal in accordance with this Court’s procedures for filing under seal.

21 21. This Protective Order shall be applicable to (i) all Confidential
22 Information, whether produced by Thales or any other party, non-party, or third
23 party, pursuant to deposition notice, requests for production of documents,
24 subpoenas, or other discovery requests, whether formal or informal, in connection
25 with this Action, and (2) all Confidential Information provided by any party in
26 connection with any evidentiary hearings or other proceedings conducted during the
27 course of this Action.

28 22. Compliance with the terms of this Protective Order shall not be

1 deemed an admission that any documents are admissible in evidence and shall not
2 constitute a waiver of objections concerning further use of the documents. Entering
3 into, agreeing to, and/or complying with the terms of this Protective Order shall not
4 (a) operate as an admission by any party that any document or material designated
5 by any other party as "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" contains or reflects
6 proprietary or other confidential matter, or (b) prejudice in any way the right of any
7 party to seek determination by the Court on notice of whether any particular
8 document or material should be designated "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY."

9 23. If another court or administrative agency subpoenas or orders
10 production of any discovery materials that a party has obtained under the terms of
11 this Protective Order, such party shall promptly notify the party who produced the
12 materials of the pendency of such subpoenas or order, and shall allow the party who
13 produced the materials a reasonable period of time to oppose or quash the subpoena
14 or order before providing the materials to the person or entity seeking them.
15 Compliance with any subpoena or order shall not be deemed a violation of this
16 Protective Order absent the entry, in advance of the response date for the subpoena
17 or order, of a supplemental protective order barring disclosure of the information,
18 and communication of such an order to counsel for the person or entity under
19 subpoena or order.

20 **Destruction or Return of Confidential Information**

21 24. Within thirty (30) days of the conclusion of the last of the German
22 Proceedings and Contemplated Proceedings, including any and all appeals, all
23 Confidential Information not received in evidence must be returned to Thales, or
24 certified to have been destroyed. The certification shall be filed with the Court by
25 the receiving party's counsel of record in this Action.

26 **Miscellaneous Provisions**

27 25. A designation of "ATTORNEY'S EYES ONLY" may be challenged
28 by Lufthansa. If a challenge is made, Thales bears the burden of showing that the

designation is appropriate. A party moving to modify this Protective Order to provide for greater restrictions on disclosure must show that such a modification is necessary to protect the movant's interests.

26. In the event that any Confidential Information is submitted as evidence in the German Proceedings or Contemplated Proceedings, access will be limited to those persons identified in Paragraph 18.

27. Until further order, this Court shall retain jurisdiction of this matter for the purpose of enforcing and/or modifying, altering, and/or amending the scope of this Protective Order, which shall continue to be binding after the conclusion of this Action.

28. Lufthansa shall assure compliance with this Protective Order by its representatives and Lufthansa shall be responsible for any violation of this Protective Order by its counsel. The parties reserve the right to seek any and all remedies available under applicable law in the event of a violation of this Protective Order

Entered this ____ day of _____, 2022.

United States District Court Judge

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Application of

Case No.

LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,
Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,

Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure, of Respondent Thales
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign
Proceedings

CONFIDENTIALITY STATEMENT

UNDERTAKING OF

STATE OF _____)
) ss.
COUNTY OF _____)

I, _____, being duly sworn, state that:

My address is _____.

My present employer is

My present occupation or job description is

I have received a copy of the protective order in this case signed by district
judge _____ on _____.

I have carefully read and understand the provisions of the protective order.

I will comply with all of the provisions of the protective order.

I will hold in confidence, and not disclose to anyone not qualified under the
protective order, any Confidential Information or information derived therefrom,

1 including words substance summaries, abstracts or indices of Confidential
2 Information disclosed to me.

3 I shall return all materials containing Confidential Information and
4 summaries, abstracts, and indices thereof, and copies thereof, which come into my
5 possession, and document or things which I have prepared relating thereto, to
6 counsel for the party by whom I am employed, retained, or otherwise designated as
7 a qualified person.

8 I hereby submit to the jurisdiction of this court for the purpose of
9 enforcement of the protective order in this case.

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11 Dated: _____

12 Signature
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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

In the Matter of the Application of
LUFTHANSA TECHNIK AG,
Petitioner, for an Order Pursuant to 28
U.S.C. § 1782 to Take Discovery,
Pursuant to the Federal Rules of Civil
Procedure, of Respondent Thales
Avionics, Inc., for Use in Foreign
Proceedings

Case No.

PROPOSED ORDER GRANTING
LUFTHANSA'S APPLICATION
FOR DISCOVERY IN AID OF
FOREIGN LITIGATION
PURSUANT TO SECTION 1782

Having considered Lufthansa's application, any opposition, and argument by the parties, this Court hereby:

1. **GRANTS** Lufthansa's Application for Discovery in Aid of Foreign Litigation Pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1782; and
2. **AUTHORIZES** Lufthansa to serve a subpoena on Thales Avionics, Inc., in the form attached to its Application.

Entered this ____ day of _____, 2022.

United States District Court Judge